



DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN'S WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE

Comments on Hong Kong Talks

OW180807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- A new chairman has been named for the Chinese Government delegation to the Sino-British talks over the Hong Kong issue. He is Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, who will lead the delegation beginning from the eighth round of the talks.

This was announced by Yu Zhizhong, deputy director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon. He said the eighth-round of the second phase of the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong issue will be held on January 25 and 26, 1984.

Urges U.S.-USSR Arms Talks

OW180819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- China hopes that the United States and the Soviet Union will take concrete actions to reach a disarmament agreement not detrimental to the interests of other countries. This was indicated by Yu Zhizhong, deputy director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Yu said this when answering a question about China's comment on President Reagan's speech on U.S.-Soviet relations.

He said, "We have always stood for the relaxation of international tension and the maintenance of world peace. We hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will stop their arms race and take concrete actions to reach through earnest negotiations a disarmament agreement which will not be detrimental to the interests of other countries so as to reduce the threat of war and particularly the threat of a nuclear war."

DIPLOMATS, NEWSMEN IN HONG KONG VISIT HAINAN

OW170502 Beijing XINHUA in English 0332 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Haikou, January 17 (XINHUA) -- A group of foreign diplomatic officials and correspondents in Hong Kong began a five-day visit to Hainan Island today with Li Chuwen, deputy director of the Hong Kong Office of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. The 24-member group, headed by Belgian Consul General Christian Fellens, includes diplomats and correspondents from the United States, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Norway and Switzerland.

Yesterday evening Lei Yu, director of the Administrative Office of the Hainan District, gave a dinner in honor of the group. He briefed his guests on exploration and construction in Hainan and answered questions from the correspondents.

Lei Yu said he hoped that the visit would deepen their understanding of Hainan and contribute to furthering economic cooperation and trade between the island and other countries.

The group arrived here yesterday afternoon from Guangzhou at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Office of Guangdong Province and the Hong Kong office of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

BANK OF CHINA CHAIRMAN ON RESERVES, PROJECTS

OW171701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- The Bank of China has begun to raise foreign exchange required for building such key projects as the nuclear power station planned for Guangdong Province, a big open-cut coal mine in Pingshuo in Shanxi Province, north China, and joint offshore oil exploration and development undertakings.

This was announced by Bu Ming, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, at a reception given by the bank to mark the oncoming Chinese traditional Spring Festival. The reception was attended by representatives of Beijing resident offices of foreign banks.

Bu Ming said that the Bank of China has provided loans to scores of Sino-foreign joint ventures to support their businesses. It has given financial support to major energy development, communications, and harbor construction projects and the technical transformation of medium-sized and small enterprises.

A trust and consultancy corporation was set up under the bank last year, Bu Ming said. "In 1984 the Bank of China will continue to strengthen its cooperation with the financial circles of Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries in line with the principle of equality and mutual benefit," Bu Ming added.

PRC ECONOMIST ON WORLD ECONOMIC CONTRADICTIONS

HK160844 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Chen Hansheng, "noted" economist and adviser "to this paper": "On Contradictions in the World Economy"]

[Text] At present, the military expenditures of various countries in the world are increasing year by year and arms exports also are increasing ceaselessly. At the same time the shortage of educational funds has made it impossible to wipe out illiteracy, and the number of poor and hungry people has grown. This phenomenon cannot but be regarded as a very conspicuous contradiction in the world economy.

According to an AFP dispatch from Geneva on 6 October 1983, a journal of the International Labor Bureau, which was published on 6 October, carried a report saying that 51 million people in the world were directly or indirectly engaged in activities related to defense. Of this, there were 32 million military or paramilitary personnel, 4 million staff members and noncombatant personnel in the defense ministries, 5.5 million employees of the munitions industries, and 9.9 million personnel providing indirect military supplies and services. According to the latest estimate, world military expenditures have reached \$600 billion a year. Two-thirds of the personnel engaged in matters pertaining to defense in the world belong to the various industrialized countries. And according to a report from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, before World War II every American contributed an average of \$75 in annual military expenditures, while in 1982 such expenditures rose to \$850 per person. It also said that the military expenditures of the Soviet Union were even greater. In 1980, the Soviet economic level was less than half of the U.S. level but its military expenditure accounted for 10-12 percent of its gross national product. At present, as much as \$1.3 million is being spent every minute on military affairs throughout the world. The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are exporting many weapons. They are the biggest arms dealers in the world today.

At present, the military expenditures of various major countries far exceed their educational outlays. For this reason there are still a great many illiterates in many countries. According to an AFP dispatch from Paris on 8 September 1983, the total number of illiterates in the world reached 824 million, and the vast majority of them live in various Asian countries. In 1980, there were 604 million illiterates in Africa. The number of illiterates in 26 African countries accounted for 70 percent of the population. In Niger and Somalia, the number of illiterates accounts for 90 percent of the population. However, calculating from the absolute number of illiterates, three-quarters of illiterate persons throughout the world are in Asia. There are also 22.5 million illiterates in the industrialized countries. In Britain, France, FRG, the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan, South Africa, Israel, Australia, and New Zealand, there are also quite a few illiterates in the lower class. They account for 5 to 20 percent of the total population of these countries. There are 23 million illiterates in the United States, 20 percent of which are semi-illiterate. And according to a Soviet IZVESTIYA report on 23 September, at least 2 million Britons, chiefly males, can neither read nor write. This was disclosed in a government report released in London.

Increased military expenditures in various countries are bound to reduce relief funds for the poor. Take the United States, for example. In recent years due to sharp increases in military expenditures, the federal government has drastically reduced social welfare spending. For this reason, from 1981 to 1982 the number of the poor people increased by 2.6 million, accounting for 15 percent of the total population. Again, according to data released by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, which was carried in the Italian journal EUROPEO on 10 October 1983, a total of 435 million people did not have enough to eat in 1975, and in Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America, 47 percent of the people did not have enough to eat.

The above-mentioned contradiction in the world economy reflects the expansion of imperialist power and the intensified confrontation between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, after World War II. This has led to a current startling waste in manpower and financial resources throughout the world. Therefore, in order to develop education and to enable people to live comfortably, we should oppose hegemonism, safeguard world peace, and promote the progressive cause of humanity.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S U.S. VISIT

Comments on Hong Kong

HK171306 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0915 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] New York, 17 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On 16 January (New York time), Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "I am optimistic about the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability." He disclosed that the second phase of Sino-British talks had made progress.

When answering some people's questions at a luncheon in his honor jointly held by the National Committee for U.S.-China Relations and the Foreign Policy Association, Zhao Ziyang said: "First of all, after China resumes the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, the capitalist system will remain intact in Hong Kong; second, Hong Kong will be governed by the people of Hong Kong, and Beijing will not send people to administer Hong Kong; third, the policy toward Hong Kong will remain unchanged for a long time, and we have declared that the policy will stand valid for at least 50 years; fourth, the Chinese NPC will adopt a Hong Kong basic law which will give expression to the above-mentioned points, and Hong Kong will act according to this basic law."

When mentioning the outflow of funds from Hong Kong, Zhao said: "The present situation in Hong Kong is not as bad as some people have described. Money is not only flowing out of but also flowing into Hong Kong, and the inflow exceeds the outflow."

Zhao Ziyang said: "I believe that after we publish shortly [bu jiu 0008 0036] the system for Hong Kong after 1997, the situation in Hong Kong will be rapidly stabilized. The conditions for investment in Hong Kong are better than other areas in the Asian-Pacific region."

San Francisco Press Conference

HK171050 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 84 p 6

[XINHUA Report: "Premier Zhao Holds Press Conference in San Francisco"]

[Text] San Francisco, 15 Jan (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang this morning held a press conference at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. On impressions of his visit to the United States, he said: Before coming to the United States, I never expected that the American people cherish such profound feelings for the Chinese people and that the desire for Sino-U.S. friendship has such popular support in the United States.

He thanked the press in the United States for their wide coverage of his visit and their efforts to convey China's friendly message to the American public, thus contributing to better understanding between the Chinese and American peoples. He hoped that they will continue to play their role in promoting Sino-U.S. friendly relations.

Then Premier Zhao answered the reporters' questions.

A reporter asked what he would tell his family about this impressions of this visit after returning home. Zhao Ziyang said with a smile: "I have not thought about this matter. Yet, I think the first thing I will say to them is that I never expected that the American people cherish such profound feelings for the Chinese people and that the desire for Sino-U.S. friendship has such popular support in the United States. As for the well-developed industry and material civilization in the United States, I do not think that I need to tell my family and children about them as they know better than me."

Asked about what China can import from the United States, Zhao Ziyang said: "There is much that China can import from the United States, such as technical equipment, machinery, computers, and all sorts of advanced technology, so long as the United States is willing to sell and we can afford to buy. Anyway, there are great prospects for the development of economic relations and trade between China and the United States."

Premier Zhao stressed: "The United States is the biggest developed country in the world, and China is the biggest developing country in the world, which is engaged in its four modernizations. There are broad prospects of economic cooperation and trade between our two countries." He went on: "It is hoped that the development of economic relations and trade between the two countries will not be adversely affected by any problems arising from their political relations."

Referring to the Taiwan issue, a reporter asked how it can be guaranteed that the next round of cooperation between the KMT and the CPC will not end in failure as did the previous two.

Zhao Ziyang said: It is not right to hold the CPC responsible for the failure of previous rounds of cooperation. "It is simply not true that the KMT suffered from the previous two rounds of cooperation. For the first round of cooperation, the CPC was almost completely wiped out, so it was the CPC that suffered. As for the second round, you know very well that the KMT fled to Taiwan." He said: "The CPC sincerely desires a third round of cooperation with the KMT. The most important thing now is to get into contact with and talk to each other. If both sides are sincere toward the third round of cooperation, then an agreement may be reached. As to a guarantee against any recurrence of what had happened in the previous two rounds of cooperation, this can be solved in the course of negotiations between the two sides."

A reporter asked if the CPC will accept Taiwan's view of giving up the "four basic principles" as preconditions for negotiations. Zhao Ziyang replies: "In considering a question, we must try to be more realistic and more reasonable. The overwhelming majority of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait hope for reunification. The question is how to reunify. Is it feasible for Taiwan to reunify with the mainland in accordance with the so-called three people's principles? This is not realistic."

Zhao Ziyang stressed that we will not change our policy toward Taiwan. We have repeatedly stated that first, we will not swallow up Taiwan and second, we will not dissolve [hua diao 0553 2220] Taiwan. I think this is a realistic, feasible, and reasonable policy.

Zhao Ziyang reiterated: "We are sincere and earnest in endeavoring to have Taiwan return to the motherland by peaceful means, but we cannot undertake a commitment to any foreign country that we will only use one way and not use any other way, because, after all, this is China's internal affair."

When a reporter asked if China wants the United States to be a mediator between the KMT and the CPC Zhao Ziyang said that the Taiwan issue is China's internal affairs. It should be resolved by the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait themselves. "We do not ask the U.S. Government to do anything. We only ask the United States not to place any obstacles to Taiwan's peaceful return to the motherland. In other words: We do not ask the United States to do anything, but only ask it to do nothing."

In answering questions, Zhao Ziyang also talked about the issue of Hong Kong's future. He said that after China regains the power to exercise sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, Hong Kong's social system, economic system, and way of life will remain unchanged for 50 years. This policy will be embodied in a basic law for Hong Kong, which is to be adopted by the NPC. As for what to do after 50 years, this is to be decided by the future Hong Kong special region government according to the will of the people of Hong Kong.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial On Visit

HK181006 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A Significant Visit"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang concluded his official visit to the United States on 16 January. This visit was a major event in the history of Sino-U.S. relations. This is not only because it is the first visit of the head of a Chinese Government to the United States, but also because this visit took place at a critical juncture in Sino-U.S. relations. Therefore, it is only natural that the visit has attracted the attention of the world.

During the 5 years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and the United States, there has been relatively great progress in relations between the two countries. However, there also have been quite a few difficulties and setbacks and there always have been wide fluctuations in relations. To change this unsatisfactory situation, the two sides should make new efforts to find a way to overcome differences and remove existing obstacles to the development of their relations. Undoubtedly, the exchange of visits to each other's country by the heads of the two countries in the first half of this year is highly essential to the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

At the very outset of this tour, Premier Zhao pronounced the purpose of his visit as one to seek increased mutual understanding, stabilize relations between China and the United States, enhance Sino-U.S. friendship, and help to preserve world peace. Facts have proved that this short visit was of positive significance and was fruitful.

During Premier Zhao's visit, he held candid, serious, and friendly talks with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. Government leaders, clarified China's positions and views on Sino-U.S. bilateral relations and other major international issues, and also listened to the views of the other party. This has deepened the mutual understanding between the two sides and laid a good foundation for the furtherance of relations between the two countries. Premier Zhao also made extensive contacts with people from various circles in the United States, and on various occasions familiarized the American public, to their warm welcome, with the situation in China and the approaches and policies of the Chinese Government in different areas. These friendly exchanges played a role that could not otherwise have been played in promoting understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and the United States.

Both the Chinese and American peoples hope that the relations between their two countries develop steadily and durably. However, a major obstacle remains to this day in the development of Sino-U.S. relations, that is, the issue of Taiwan. To be specific, some notable figures in U.S. political circles still regard Taiwan as an independent political entity, and are unwilling to relinquish the many relationships the United States had forged with Taiwan before the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, relationships that are not in keeping with the times today. This constitutes an infringement on China's sovereignty. In fact, a good relationship between China and the United States can only be built on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. We have no intention of asking the United States to help us achieve national reunification, but we are entitled to demand strict U.S. adherence to the principles governing the two countries' relations as were established jointly in their past communiques, and, in particular, actual U.S. actions to put into effect the commitments it has undertaken in the "17 August" communique and refraining from erecting roadblocks to China's peaceful reunification. During Premier Zhao's U.S. visit, President Reagan has reaffirmed his government's adherence to the commitments in the past Sino-U.S. communiques, and this is welcomed by us.

There is great potential in economic and technological exchanges and cooperation between China and the United States. Through talks, the two sides signed two agreements -- the Sino-U.S. industrial and technological cooperation accord and the Sino-U.S. agreement on cooperation in science and technology. The former is a new agreement while the latter is an extension of a previous agreement. They can be regarded as a sign showing the desire of the two sides to open up new spheres of cooperation while maintaining the existing relations. The fields of Sino-U.S. cooperation are broad and wide, but so far a very small area has been exploited. We appreciate the intention expressed by President Reagan and other U.S. Government leaders to treat China as a friendly non-allied country and hope that the U.S. will translate such an intention into concrete policies and measures and abolish the discriminatory limitations toward China in the fields of economic and technological cooperation that still exist in various fields.

Facts all these years have proved that the significance of Sino-U.S. friendship has gone far beyond the ordinary bilateral relations and constitutes an important factor for world peace and stability. In this sense, both the interests of the Chinese and the American peoples and that of world peace require that Sino-U.S. relations should only move forward and never backward. The Chinese Government and people have always attached importance to their relations with the United States and will continue efforts for their development. We hope that the U.S. side will also show by its manifest actions that it will really keep its repeated promises. In so doing, Sino-U.S. relations will be able to enter into a stage of stable development. This is the desire of the Chinese and U.S. peoples and it is also the desire of peoples of all countries in the world. That the two big states on both sides of the Pacific Ocean become friends based on mutual respect and mutual benefits will have an impact far beyond their two countries and will be of great significance.

REAGAN LAUNCHES 'PEACE OFFENSIVE' AGAINST USSR

OWL70200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 16 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan today launched a new peace offensive against the Soviet Union for a better relationship between the two super-powers as the U.S.-Soviet arms talks remain stalemated. In a nationally broadcast address, the president described the U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union as "a policy of credible deterrence, peaceful competition, and constructive cooperation." While emphasizing that "deterrence is essential" in dealing with the Soviet Union, Reagan said the U.S. is "determined" to pursue negotiations. "We must and will engage the Soviets in a dialogue as serious and constructive as possible," the president said. He outlined three problem areas where he believed the two countries should make great effort:

- Reducing the threat and use of force in solving international disputes;
- Reductions in the vast stockpiles of armaments in the world;
- Establishing a better U.S. -Soviet working relationship marked by greater cooperation and understanding.

"Foremost among them is to avoid war and reduce the level of arms," Reagan said. He expressed the U.S. readiness to return to the negotiating table to reach agreements on medium-range and long-range nuclear weapons and reducing conventional forces in Europe. The U.S.-Soviet Geneva strategic arms reduction talks broke down when the Soviet Union walked out last December following the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

"In our discussions with the Soviet Union, we will work to remove the obstacles which threaten to undermine existing agreements and the broader arms control process," Reagan said. He charged that "there has been mounting evidence" of Soviet violation of arms agreements and a report on that will be submitted to Congress in a few days. Reagan believed that "strength is essential to negotiate successfully and protect our interests." "If they (the Soviet Union) cannot meet us halfway, we will be prepared to protect our interests, and those of our friends and allies," he said.

With actually no new proposals put forward, Reagan's speech in a rather conciliatory tone than usual was seen as an effort to score more in the superpower rivalry, as the new year of 1984 has just started. The emphasis on dialogue was also aimed at calming down to some extent the European concern about a new stage of superpower arms expansion in Europe when new U.S. missiles are being transported to Western Europe for deployment after the United States and the Soviet Union failed to reach agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

WAN LI MEETS ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

OW161651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- China is willing to promote its economic relations and trade with Romania on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, understanding and accommodation, Chinese Acting Premier Wan Li said today. During a meeting in the Great Hall of the People with Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Wan said relations between the two parties and the two countries of China and Romania were proceeding well. Both China and Romania have pursued independent foreign policies and helped develop stronger ties through exchanges of visits and views by state and party leaders, he added.

Pungan said during his talks with Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, both sides agreed to maintain their trade volume at its 1983 level for the current year. China and Romania will sign a protocol on exchanges of goods and payments for 1984 and strive to reach other agreements, he said, adding that Romania was willing to help upgrade technology in China's petro-chemical industry. Present at the meeting were Chen Jie, deputy to the Minister of Economic Relations and Trade, and Angelo Miculescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

OW171208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on exchange of goods and payment for 1984 between the governments of China and Romania was signed here this afternoon. Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister for foreign economic relations and trade, and Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments. The Romanian Government delegation headed by Minister Pungan left here for home this evening.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO'S CANADIAN VISIT

CHINA DAILY Commentator

HK170228 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Jan 84 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY Commentator: "Visit to Cement Ties"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives in Ottawa on Monday for the first official visit by a head of government of the People's Republic of China to the great friendly North American nation.

A strong and traditional friendship has long existed between the people of the two countries. The Chinese people retain a deep affection for Norman Bethune, the noble Canadian physician, who will for ever be a cherished symbol of friendship in need from the days of their arduous and epic struggle for independence more than four decades ago. In 1970, Canada became the first country in that continent of the western hemisphere to establish diplomatic relations with China. Since then, Sino-Canadian friendship has flourished under new historical circumstances.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau has visited China many times, and he was last in Beijing as the premier's guest in November. It can be said that the premier's visit to Canada is another major move to cement the already friendly and fruitful ties between the two countries.

Though they are separated by the Pacific Ocean, China and Canada have certain basic similarities that enable them to draw on the experiences of each other.

Both countries are large in terms of geography, which means that long distance transportation and communications are important aspects of their economic situation. And large economies require significant amounts of energy.

Both of them are major producers of food products. Both have regions with harsh climatic conditions -- extreme cold, occasional extreme heat, and often aridity. And the technology both countries develop must deal with these special circumstances and can be mutually beneficial and supplementary.

Bilateral exchanges and cooperation between China and Canada in the economic, scientific and technological, and cultural fields have been satisfactory in the years since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Since 1978, trade between the two countries has been increasing at an annual rate of more than 20 percent. Canada is now one of China's five major trading partners in the international community.

Like Prime Minister Trudeau, Premier Zhao and the Chinese Government are concerned about the escalating armament race and worsening international situation. They understand and appreciate the Prime Minister's efforts at relaxing the world situation and preserving world peace.

Premier Zhao has expressed his support to the prime minister's appeal to draw more statesmen all over the world to the cause of safeguarding world peace. After Mr Trudeau's visit to China in November, the premier's current visit to Canada will offer the two leaders a chance to further exchange their views and to inform each other of developments in this critical area.

There is also wide agreement between the two countries on a number of other international issues. They include support for North-South dialogue, assistance to Third World development, withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and noninterference by major powers in Central America and the Caribbean region.

There are no conflicts of interest or outstanding problems between China and Canada. Possibilities are many and prospects are good in increased cooperation between them in bilateral and international relations. The two heads of government can be assumed to explore further the potentialities in these regards.

Zhao Meets Trudeau

OW171550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met and had a cordial conversation with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau at the Parliament Building here this morning. Present on the occasion were Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan.

Before the meeting, a brief welcoming ceremony was held. As Premier Zhao stepped into the center block of the Parliament Building, the Chinese leader was greeted by Prime Minister Trudeau, Canadian Senate Speaker Maurice Riel, and House of Commons Speaker Lloyd Francis. After the welcoming ceremony, Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Trudeau began their private talks.

Trudeau Addresses Parliament

OW180154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said here today that "all nations and all political leaders have the duty to do what they can to stop the nuclear arms race and to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons." Introducing Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to a joint session of the Senate and the House of Commons, the Canadian prime minister said that "the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament lies with the superpowers. With nuclear arsenals which could threaten life on earth many times over, they have heavy responsibilities, not only to each other but all of us."

Trudeau pointed out that there is a broad, especially since the beginning of this decade, a growing uneasiness with the direction of international affairs, particularly, the state of relations between the superpowers. "We are faced with a daunting challenge: either this generation of leaders must reduce the numbers of nuclear weapons, and prevent their spread, or we bequeath to our children a future where the chances of global destruction increases every day," he said. "Yet it would be a dangerous fallacy to expect stability to be achieved only through numerical adjustments and technological containment, however significant. It is at least equally important to bring about a fundamental change in attitudes and intentions, if we are to assure the peace we all so desperately seek," he pointed out.

Trudeau said, "We cannot wait until the United States and the Soviet Union, pursuing some internal superpower logic, are ready to reach agreement. We must demonstrate our stake in their deliberations and force their attention to the threat to which they subject the rest of the mankind." Over the last few months, the prime minister said, he has sought to draw attention to the gravity of the present situation and to influence the trend of East-West relations. "I have been voicing the concerns of a great many Canadians who are deeply troubled by uncertainty over superpower intentions and by fears of growing nuclear arsenals," he said.

Trudeau said that "on issues of war and peace, there are no permanent solutions. Peace must be continuously constructed, nurtured and maintained through the efforts of honest men, seeking happiness, prosperity and, in the nuclear age, the survival of their people. Thus, the quest for peace is never ending."

Zhao's Address to Parliament

OWL80426 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] According to a report from Ottawa by our reporter, in the early hours of 18 January, Beijing time, Premier Zhao Ziyang addressed a joint session of the Canadian Senate and House of Commons, expounding on the various aspects of China's foreign policy and related matters. In his speech Premier Zhao stated:

[Begin recording] What is the fundamental principle of China's foreign policy? In brief, it is independence. We do not attach ourselves to any big power and are not subject to any big power's will. We have determined our foreign policy in line with our judgment on international affairs, formed according to the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and those of the world's people. It includes the following points: 1) to develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence; 2) to strengthen solidarity with the other Third World countries and friendship with the people of all countries; and 3) to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

Based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, China is seeking to develop relations with all countries including the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. China has valued Sino-U.S. relations all along. In the 1979 communique on establishing diplomatic relations, both the Chinese and American sides acknowledged the five principles of peaceful coexistence as norms guiding Sino-U.S. relations, and the United States recognized that there is but one China, that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China, and that Taiwan is part of China. The United States does not intend to encroach on China's sovereignty and intervene in its internal affairs. Since the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, relations between the two countries have made fairly good progress. However, there have also been ups and downs as well as twists and turns. The main obstacle is the Taiwan issue. During my visit to the United States, I held friendly, candid, and serious talks with President Reagan and other leaders of the U.S. Government. The American side once again affirmed these principles. We hope that the two sides will work together, strictly abide by the mutually agreed principles and truly fulfill the commitments already made so that Sino-U.S. relations may take the path of steady development.

We also sincerely wish normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. The present state of Sino-Soviet relations does not benefit world peace. We are trying to maintain normal relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This requires the removal of three obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations: First, the Soviet Union must stop supporting Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea; second, it must withdraw its troops from Afghanistan; and third, it must withdraw its forces from the Sino-Soviet border and Mongolia. Although Sino-Soviet relations have improved somewhat in recent years, greater efforts by the two sides are called for if Sino-Soviet relations are to be truly normalized.

Here I wish to say something about Sino-British relations. China has decided to resume exercising its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. The policies we have adopted in this regard are reasonable: Hong Kong will become a special administrative region of China to be administered by the Hong Kong people themselves; the current social and economic system and lifestyle will remain unchanged; Hong Kong will maintain its financial independence and its status as a free port and an international financial center; Hong Kong will continue to maintain and develop its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries; the interests of the residents and foreign investors in Hong Kong will be fully protected.

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Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will not be affected. I believe the Hong Kong issue can be resolved through negotiations between China and Britain.

China is a developing socialist country. We firmly support the other Third World countries in their just cause of safeguarding national independence and developing their national economies. We are in favor of increased South-South cooperation, improving North-South relations, and establishing the new international economic order through global negotiations. The Chinese Government appreciates the efforts made by the Canadian Government to promote North-South dialogue and improve North-South relations. We appreciate the efforts of Prime Minister Trudeau to safeguard world peace, relax international tension, and promote nuclear disarmament. We support his appeal for the participation of more political leaders in the cause of safeguarding world peace. We would like to continue consultations with Canadian leaders on these issues.

We hope that all peace-loving countries and people take action and urge the two nuclear powers, which possess over 90 percent of the world's nuclear weapons, to stop their nuclear arms race, resume disarmament talks, hold discussions in earnest and take the lead in agreeing on measures to reduce drastically nuclear arms so as to create a condition for joint nuclear disarmament by all nuclear countries. China takes the maintenance of world peace as a major objective in its foreign policy not only because we need a peaceful international environment in which to modernize our country but also because we are fully aware that the people of the world cannot afford to undergo the scourge of a new world war. World peace and stability is a common aspiration of the people of all countries. As long as the people throughout the world unite to safeguard peace, a new world war can be averted.

Messrs. Parliament members: Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, has invited a Canadian parliamentary delegation to visit our country at an appropriate time. Certainly, on your visit to China, you will be warmly welcomed by the National People's Congress, the government, and the people of China. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Premier Zhao's speech evoked warm applause. The joint session was presided over by Lloyd Francis, speaker of the Canadian House of Commons. At the opening of the session, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau also delivered a speech. With enthusiasm, he mentioned the development of relations between Canada and China and expounded the Canadian Government's stand on easing international tension and safeguarding world peace.

First Round of Talks

OW180206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0052 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau appreciated China's position on maintaining world peace during his talks with the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this morning. This was disclosed to Canadian and foreign reporters by John Hadwen, director general of the East Asia Bureau of the Department of External Relations of Canada, at a briefing here this afternoon. Mr Hadwen said the first round of talks began with the discussion of Prime Minister Trudeau's peace initiative. But he didn't go into detail of the discussion.

Hadwen then quoted Premier Zhao's remarks that "we appreciated the efforts made by Prime Minister Trudeau to safeguard world peace." These remarks are contained in Zhao's speech made at the Canadian Parliament this morning. The Canadian spokesman said: "Prime Minister Trudeau expressed particular appreciation for this understanding."

He said the two leaders also discussed the situation in the Korean peninsula and other international issues. But, "they only exchanged general views," he added. However, Mr Hadwen also spoke of some contents of discussions during the meeting between the two leaders which took place prior to the official talks this morning. He said their discussion began with the question of Hong Kong at the request of Prime Minister Trudeau. He said the Chinese side brought the prime minister up-to-date situation on the latest discussions between China and Britain. [sentence as received] They expressed their determination to uphold the principle of sovereignty and, at the same time, showed their determination to preserve Hong Kong's welfare and efficiency.

Mr Hadwen said Trudeau and Zhao also discussed the question of Taiwan. The Chinese premier made the same points as he said in his speech at the Parliament, Hadwen disclosed. Finally, he told reporters that tomorrow morning the two leaders will continue their talks which will focus on bilateral relations.

Senate Speaker Hosts Luncheon

OW180134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0048 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was honored here today at a luncheon given by Maurice Riel, Speaker of the Canadian Senate. Also present on the occasion were Lloyd Francis, speaker of the House of Commons and Jacob Austin, minister of state for social development. The luncheon proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship. The hosts and guests toasted time and again to further development of the existing good relations between China and Canada.

Maurice Riel extended a warm welcome to Premier Zhao, the first Chinese head of government to visit this country. Premier Zhao said in return that his current trip has materialized his long-cherished wish and helped repay, to some extent, a debt of gratitude to Canada because Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has been to China on several occasions. The Chinese premier, who arrived here yesterday for a week-long visit to the country, also pointed out that there are great potentialities of developing trade and economic relations between the two countries. Earlier, Premier Zhao addressed a joint session of the Canadian House of Commons and the Senate and visited the Parliament library.

Zhao Meets Cabinet Ministers

OW180232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0058 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with three Canadian Cabinet ministers separately this afternoon at the Chateau Laurier and had friendly talks with them. They were Jean Chretien, minister of energy, Eugene Whelan, minister of agriculture, and Francis Fox, minister of communications. The Chinese premier discussed with them on the joint energy exploration, agricultural exchange and communication technology transfer.

Present at the meeting were Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu, and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan. Earlier, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who is accompanying Premier Zhao on his week-long visit to Canada, met with Sinclair Stevens, external affairs critic of the opposition Progressive Conservative Party, and had a friendly conversation with him.

Zhao Urges Disarmament Talks

OW172018 Beijing XINHUA in English 2009 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today urged all peace-loving countries and people to take action to make the two nuclear powers stop their nuclear arms race and resume disarmament talks. Briefing Chinese reporters after the talks between Premier Zhao and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and spokesman to Premier Zhao's party, said that during their meeting in the center block of the Parliament Hill, the two leaders exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern, especially on easing international tension and disarmament.

Premier Zhao said that China hopes that the two superpowers could change their positions of escalating the arms race by contending for supremacy under the signboard of disarmament. He said that all peace-loving countries and people should take action to make the two nuclear powers stop their nuclear arms race, resume disarmament talks, negotiate in earnest and take a lead in reaching agreement on reducing nuclear weapons on a large scale so as to create conditions for a nuclear disarmament by all nuclear countries.

Taking part in the talks were also Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan. Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Allan Joseph MacEachen and Minister of State for External Relations Jean-Luc Pepin were also present.

Zhao, Trudeau State Dinner Toasts

OW180745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau pledged today to strengthen Sino-Canadian friendly relations and work for world peace and stability. They did so in their toasts at a state dinner given by Trudeau in the Chinese premier's honor at the Westin Hotel here tonight. Both leaders agreed that closer relations between the two countries not only serve their own interests but also contribute to peace and stability in the world.

Prime Minister Trudeau recalled the long history of friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples and said: "During this period, and over the last decade in particular, the exchanges between China and Canada have considerably increased." Highly appreciative of China's domestic policy, he said, "The 'four modernizations' program and the economic reform measures in particular, have formed a strong base for the dynamic expansion of China's role in world trade over the last few years." He said, "We are eager to develop our economic ties further" with China and "we look forward to working together to the benefit of both our countries." Trudeau went on to say that he has been encouraged by China's understanding of his efforts to promote world peace. "We must work not just for ourselves but for our children."

In his toast, Premier Zhao expressed his appreciation of the "admirable insight and courage of Prime Minister Trudeau who performed a valuable service in bringing about the normalization of Sino-Canadian relations." He said, "Although China and Canada have different social systems, there is no conflict of fundamental interests between them."

"There are no insurmountable obstacles to the development of Sino-Canadian friendly relations and cooperation," he added. He expressed the hope that both sides would make full use of the favorable conditions "to expedite our progress" in promoting Sino-Canadian relations and cooperation.

Zhao reiterated that "the maintenance of world peace is an important aim of China's foreign policy." He declared: "We wish to see a stable international situation and not turbulence. We want neither hot war or cold war. We want a stable lasting peace."

The banquet proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere, with old acquaintances renewed and new ties of friendship forged. More than 570 people from all walks of life were present. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu, Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan and other members of Zhao's party were present.

HUANG HUA OPTIMISTIC ON PRC-CANADA RELATIONS

HK170808 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 2, 9 Jan 84 pp 18, 19

[Article by Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, and former first PRC ambassador to Canada, former minister of foreign affairs, former vice premier of the State Council and former state councillor: "My Good Wishes to the Canadian People"]

[Text] As 1983 was drawing to a close, Beijing warmly welcomed the respected Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who has been busy trying to alleviate the threat of nuclear war. Now, not long into the new year, Premier Zhao Ziyang will pay an official visit to Canada, bringing with him the wishes of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people to strengthen friendship and cooperation.

As the first Chinese ambassador to Canada and afterwards the first Chinese Foreign Minister to visit the country, I had opportunities to make many Canadian friends and to work together with them to strengthen the friendship between the two governments and peoples. That is why I am particularly glad and gratified to see ever-closing contact between the leaders of the two countries.

As the history of Sino-Canadian friendship enters a new stage, it is only natural to remember those who have contributed to cultivating the long-standing friendship between the two countries. Even more than a century ago, thousands upon thousands of Chinese labourers crossed the ocean separating our two countries to join the Canadian people in opening up and building the vast new continent. Their descendants are continuing to add their share to the progress of social life in Canada. On the other hand, the Canadian people have long shown concern for, sympathized with and supported the Chinese people's resistance against foreign invaders and their just, revolutionary cause.

Dr. Norman Bethune is an outstanding representative. Today, the heroic Dr. Bethune is known to every household in China and his story is an example to learn from. When the Chinese nation was at a critical moment, Dr. Bethune travelled thousands of miles to China to devote himself, eventually giving up his life, to the world's antifascist movement and the Chinese people's great cause of liberation. He won the Chinese people's deep respect. His profound love for the people, his lofty ideals, his boundless sense of duty, and his way of constantly improving his skills have not only encouraged the Chinese people in liberating the country and building the motherland in the past years, but will set an example in their struggle for socialist modernization.

The Chinese people will never forget those who have sympathized with and supported them in their long struggle and construction work, promoting understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples, such as Mr. Chester Ronning, Mr. James Endicott and other Canadian friends.

Even during the years after 1949 when great changes took place in China and the world, the friendly contacts built through the efforts of the Canadian and Chinese peoples have never been interrupted for long. I would like to mention particularly the continuous efforts by the late Premier Zhou Enlai in this field. As early as 1954, he established contacts with the Canadian delegation participating at the current Geneva Conference. Later on, he promoted friendly exchanges of all kinds between the two countries. Many official and people-to-people Canadian delegations to China were received by the late premier and they held long talks. His faith and enthusiasm in boosting Sino-Canadian relations and those confidential exchanges of views are still clear in my mind's eye. Through the efforts of both sides, trade between the two countries reached a considerable scale even before the establishment of formal diplomatic relations, and contacts in various fields were growing.

The 1970s ushered in a new period for Sino-Canadian friendship. As a result of the friendly wishes of the Canadian people and the far-sightedness and efforts of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, former Minister for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp and former Minister of Trade Jean-Luc Pepin, Canada became the first country in North America to establish formal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, and the first country on that continent to firmly support restoring China's legitimate seat in the United Nations. These moves played an important part in propelling the contemporary international situation towards world peace and stability.

It was at that historical moment that I and my colleagues went to the land of Dr. Bethune, symbol of friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples, to establish the first embassy of the PRC in North America. We met with the deep friendship of the Canadian people and the cooperation of the Canadian Government and people in all walks of life. Pleasant memories of these times have long been engraved in my mind.

The establishment of formal diplomatic relations has given new impetus to the development of relations between the two countries. Since then, many Chinese leaders have been warmly treated by Canada's governors-general, prime ministers and people of all fields. On the other hand, Canadian leaders have also been warmly welcomed in Beijing by the Chinese people and leaders. Prime Minister Trudeau is a familiar friend to the Chinese people. During his visits to China, he has met the late Chairman Mao Zedong, as well as Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. During these meetings, statesmen of both countries have exchanged frank views on the international situation and issues, helping to promote understanding and friendship and the steady progress of relations.

Thirteen years have elapsed since I first set foot on Canadian soil. Looking over the progress made in relations between the two countries in this short period, I cannot but feel elated. Compared with the years prior to the establishment of formal diplomatic relations, the total volume of bilateral trade between China and Canada increased more than eight times by 1982. Today, Canada ranks as the fourth largest source of China's imports. Also, China's policy of opening to the outside world presents a bright prospect for economic and technical exchanges between the two countries.

Co-operation in agriculture, forestry, energy and tourism is expanding daily, and gratifying economic and technical results have been gained in some projects. Exchanges in culture, science, education, public health and sports are growing, too.

The tangible results already gained have brought us joy, but there is no reason to be complacent. Greater potential in developing friendly relations between the two countries is waiting for us to tap.

Both countries cover vast expanses of land and are rich in natural resources. They are at different stages of development, which augment the favourable conditions for mutual complement and mutual promotion in boosting the economies of the two. China's modernization drive and its persistent policy of opening to the outside world have paved the way for translating the great potential into real action. I am convinced that our Canadian friends will not overlook this development in China's new historical period. I also hope that they will adopt appropriate policies and enthusiastic measures to expand economic and trade co-operation and scientific and technical exchanges.

Faith in developing the relations between the two countries also stems from a solid political basis. Although the two countries have different political and economic systems, they do not clash on fundamental interests. On the contrary, both have persisted in independent and peaceful foreign policy for their own economic growth and social progress. The deep friendship nurtured over the long years by the peoples of both countries has especially provided rich soil for the development of relations. All this gives people hope that Sino-Canadian relations will become a model for North-South cooperation.

An old Chinese saying goes: "Deep roots give rise to flourishing leaves." On the eve of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Canada, I extend my good wishes to our Canadian friends on the other side of the Pacific. I have no doubt this new year visit will bring a beautiful spring to the development of the friendly relations between our two countries.

HONGQI ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION IN LITERATURE, ART

HK170950 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 24, 26 Dec 83 pp 33-35

[Article by Lin Mohan: "Eliminating Spiritual Pollution and Boosting Socialist Literature and Art"]

[Text] Eliminating spiritual pollution and boosting socialist literature and art represent two aspects of one thing. It will be difficult for socialist literature and art to flourish without eliminating spiritual pollution. On the other hand, it will also be difficult to eliminate spiritual pollution if we do not boost socialist literature and art. These two aspects cannot be separated from each other and they represent the relationship between destruction of the old and establishment of the new, as referred to in the past. To eliminate spiritual pollution requires destruction. It means to destroy bourgeois things that are reactionary and decadent. Boosting socialist literature and art means to make them socialist, revolutionary and healthy. Establishment can only be carried out when there is destruction. True destruction can be carried out only when there is establishment. Without destruction there can be no establishment, and there can be no establishment without destruction. That which is correct can only develop in its struggle against that which is wrong; there is no plain-sailing in its development. Marxism was established in the process of criticizing the bourgeois ideological system. That is why Marx' "Das Kapital" has also been termed "Critique of Political Economics." There would be no Marxism were there no criticism of the bourgeois ideological system. The purpose of eliminating spiritual pollution and boosting socialist literature and art is the same: to raise people's ideological consciousness and spiritual level and to build socialist material and spiritual civilization. The purpose of eliminating spiritual civilization is to clean the foundation and make preparations for further developing socialist literature and art.

I fully agreed with the concept of the need to "boost socialist literature and art," but it is not necessary to develop them in general. This is because literature and art exist in various forms in China today. Some literature and art works are not worthy of being called literature and art, such as pornographic books, magazines, and tapes. They are not literature and art at all. But others, such as the so-called alienation works and works advocating abstract humanity and humanism cannot but be acknowledged as literature and art, because these works depict certain ideology through the use of characters. Therefore, in China, in addition to socialist literature and art, there also exist nonsocialist literature and art and literature and art that tends to derail from socialist orientation. There exist literature and art that oppose socialism. Therefore, it is imperative for us to raise aloft the banner of socialist literature and art, unite all literature and art that is in the interest of socialism, and resolutely oppose literature and art that opposes socialism.

I am of the opinion that contemporary and patriotic literature and art should belong to the spheres of socialist literature and art, because today patriotism means to love the socialist motherland, and literature and art that cherish the socialist motherland are of course socialist literature and art. Literature and art that depict patriots in history and are in a position to encourage the people of today to love the motherland is also socialist, because in depicting patriots in history, the ideology of the writers concerned may also be socialist. Therefore, the sphere of socialist literature and art should not be very narrow, but should be wide.

What is the criterion for boosting socialist literature and art? It mainly depends on the quality of literature and art works. This does not mean that we should neglect quantity, for quality breeds quantity and quantity reflects quality.

However, quality is most important. That is, to boost socialist literature and art means that we must produce enormous amounts of literature and art works that are superb both in ideology and artistic quality. Works with low quality are not beneficial even if they are enormous. Such works are not welcomed by the people. With regard to reactionary literature and art, the greater their quantity, the more hazardous they are to the people. There are enormous amounts of works now advocating bourgeois decadent ideology, ultraindividualism, anarchism, God, and spreading the sentiments of having no faith in the CPC and socialism. What good is it to increase the number of such works? It can only be said that the greater the number of such works, the worse it will be and the more harmful they will become. Therefore, whether socialist literature and art is prosperous mainly depends on the quality of socialist literature and art works.

There are two kinds of social products: material products and spiritual products. Material products also should be good in quality. If such products are not good in quality, they will only cause economic losses to the masses. After being taken in once, the masses will not buy such material products again. But spiritual products with bad contents enchant many people. They enchant many people who are naive and unable to distinguish right from wrong, particularly youngsters. Like those who take drugs, the more they take, the stronger will be their habit. The effect of bad quality spiritual products is fathomless. Therefore, it is imperative that we change the attitude of only paying attention to quantity and neglecting quality. Over the past few years, some comrades in literature and art circles in China have talked much about quantity. When they talk about achievements, they say that the literature and art circles in the country have produced thousands of novels and medium-length novels, tens of thousands of short stories, and so many films. The method of calculating the number of literature and art works without considering their quality is not scientific. Such method only covers up bad works. We do not include waste products in the achievements of material production; thus it is also improper to include bad literature art works in our literature and art achievements.

The situation of spiritual pollution so far exposed is serious and staggering enough. Some comrades in some places who did not pay attention to this problem in the past now have begun to pay attention after the problem was pointed out by the CPC Central Committee. For example, some university students have demanded the "redressing of the idea of selfishness" because they consider selfishness as the nature of human beings and a motive force for making progress and developing society. They are of the opinion that without selfishness, society will stagnate and history will not be able to develop. It is really a problem of what road these persons will take in future. If we take no measures to eliminate spiritual pollution and instead let it go rampant, China will be in a very dangerous position in the future. But it is not an easy work to eliminate spiritual pollution, nor can this work be completed in a short period. Eliminating spiritual pollution is a struggle that requires a long period to complete. We must in no way underestimate the strength that is resisting and neglecting the efforts to eliminate spiritual pollution, as such strength is quite strong. There are various types of persons who belong to this category.

First, some persons have tried to undermine socialism by resorting to spiritual pollution. Some imperialist and capitalist countries have used this method to undermine socialism, because they are aware that it is impossible to subjugate China with armed force. Therefore, they have pinned their hopes on the third and fourth generations of China and hope that these generations will degenerate and carry out peaceful evolution in China. Consequently, these persons have spared no efforts to corrupt our youths from the points of politics, ideology, and life.

Second, some comrades have written works and articles under the guidance of their wrong ideology in an effort to create spiritual pollution. Most of these comrades have done so because of their wrong ideology and understanding. But ideological problems cannot be resolved easily; such work needs time. Other comrades still do not understand the importance of eliminating spiritual pollution and they are ideologically opposed to it. For example, some people have said that since you oppose spiritual pollution, I will not write articles again in future. By saying this, are they not persisting in creating spiritual pollution? Otherwise, why are they stopping their writing when we are opposing spiritual pollution? In fact, it is better for such persons not to write articles that are causing spiritual pollution. Of course, we must pay attention to not broadening the scope of the works that are considered to be causing spiritual pollution. We cannot regard works that have defects but are basically good as creators of spiritual pollution. We hope that all writers will create works that are good for the people. Other persons, particularly youths, consider spiritual pollution as having no influence and, therefore, regard eliminating spiritual pollution as making a fuss. Therefore, it can be seen that spiritual pollution cannot be eliminated at once, but is a protracted work.

How should we proceed? We must follow the advice of Lu Xun. That is, we must display stubborn combat spirit and in all circumstances persist in eliminating spiritual pollution. We must acquaint ourselves with the importance of eliminating spiritual pollution. All spiritual pollution must be eliminated seriously and not superficially. The situation in which all newspapers and magazines responded superficially to the call of the CPC Central Committee, causing spiritual pollution to breed again, must in no way be repeated.

Criticism and self-criticism must become a common practice in literature and art circles. It is quite understandable that some people in literature and art circles are afraid of criticism because in the past, criticism was turned into persecution and this practice was carried out even more seriously during the 10 years of turmoil. Now, we must carry out correct and normal criticism backed by facts. Without such criticism, it will be impossible to free these people from the feelings of being afraid. Our criticism is intended to criticize wrong ideology and it is not aimed at overthrowing people. In carrying out criticism, we must follow the principles put forth by Comrade Hu Qiaomu. First, we must proceed from the principle of seeking truth from facts. That is, first of all we must acquaint ourselves with the works and their viewpoints that are to be criticized. We must not carry out criticism blindly. At the minimum, we must understand these two aspects subjectively. However, there may still be some wrong criticism, because it is not easy to determine whether certain works are right or wrong. Even great writers may make mistakes in judging certain works. But at least we must be conscientious in this aspect. We must seek truth from facts and point out the defects as they are. We must in no way create false defects. Second, we must be rational; we must neither bludgeon nor put labels on others. Third, we must cherish a desire for and proceed from unity to achieve still better unity after criticism. Here, unity refers to uniting with comrades who have made mistakes, but not uniting with their wrong ideology. We must not unite with wrong ideology; but should not avoid criticizing wrong ideology just because we have stressed the importance of proceeding from the desire to seek unity. On the contrary, wrong ideology must be criticized, and right must be distinguished from wrong and our understanding must be unified before we are able to attain true unity. We must really understand these two aspects.

It is not easy to carry out normal criticism. Enormous complicity and connection hinder us in carrying out criticism. For example, it is not easy to criticize one's colleagues, friends, and teachers. Therefore, I think it is advisable to learn from the spirit of "I love my teachers, but I love truth all the more."

I have been deeply moved by the articles written by Lu Xun in commenting on two persons. One article is about Zhang Taiyan. Zhang was a teacher highly respected by Lu Xun. He respected Zhang because the latter was an educated revolutionary. But Zhang later became decadent ideologically. He even excluded articles with revolutionary spirit when publishing his collection. Lu Xun did not go so far as to consider that Zhang Taiyan had failed to attain integrity in his later years, but he was so sorry for the change in Zhang.

Another article is about Liu Bannong. Liu struggled side by side with Lu Xun. During the period of the circulation of "New Youths," Liu went to Beijing as a vigorous fighter and he worked with flying colors. He was straightforward and easy to understand. But later he changed. Upon returning home from study abroad, he became a professor with high position. But he constantly wrote articles playing with classical literary style and ragged verse. Lu Xun said in his article that he loved the Liu Bannong of a decade ago but hated the Liu Bannong of the later years.

Lu Xun analyzed people concretely, with clear-cut demarcation between right and wrong. I think we should follow the example of Lu Xun. True revolutionary fighters should have such an ideological level as Lu Xun; they should treasure principles and not seek personal interests. Only in this way can a healthy atmosphere prevail and evil practice be eliminated. Only in this way can literature and art circles really unite to boost socialist literature and art.

COMMENTATOR ON TOURIST GUIDE'S EXAMPLE FOR YOUTH

HK171449 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Pride of Contemporary Youth"]

[Text] The short life of Yu Xinping, a diligent interpreter and tourist guide, was spent in spreading friendship with spiritual civilization. As a result of his lofty ideological plane and his selfless spirit of taking desperate risks in his work, he became the pride of our younger generation in the 1980's.

How should a person spend his life? People with different outlooks on life will have different answers. Yu Xinping came from a veteran cadre family. He was also working on the front line of foreign reception, and seemed to occupy an "advantageous" position. However, his glittering life was spent in diligent study and selfless work. He loved life ardently, and yearned for happiness and love, but he loved the work bestowed on him by the party even more. He said quite aptly: "When scaling the pinnacle of success, one will only have a fleeting moment of regret at missing the chance to enjoy life, but to indulge in enjoying life and to stop scaling the pinnacle of success means one will have a lifetime of remorse." Work is important. Work comes first was the tenet he scrupulously abided by. This was also the answer he gave to the meaning of life.

Yu Xinping worked as an interpreter and tourist guide. The work seems ordinary, but it is also extremely important. Most of the tourists coming to China, because of language restrictions and other conditions, often get to understand and know China through the introduction of the interpreter and tourist guide. The very words and actions of the interpreter and tourist guide, in a certain sense, represent the image of the Chinese people, and they have been called "folk diplomats." The quality of the work of the interpreter and tourist guide can give an impetus to the rapid development of tourism in China, and promote friendship between people of various countries and the Chinese people.

The work of an interpreter and tourist guide is not happy and relaxed, as generally imagined. Many interpreters and tourist guides have to work more than 200 days a year, running about for the tourists.

During the tourist high season, many of them have to accompany the visitors on an average of two trips up Tai Shan and climb the Great Wall three times a week. For the sake of the safety and comfort of the tourists, they often eat at irregular hours, and feel uneasy even when sleeping. They also have to talk and explain things until their lips are parched and their tongues are tired. Their work, like the work of workers, peasants, and scientists, is also extremely difficult. A qualified interpreter and tourist guide must have not only an agile mind, and a higher foreign language level, but also extensive knowledge, as well as a stronger organizational ability. Without warm love for the motherland, dedication to work, and a selfless spirit, he cannot make a success of the work of an interpreter and tourist guide.

In the journey toward the four modernizations, we have great need of many people like Yu Xiping on various fronts. Young people with ideals must, in the manner of Yu Xiping, be absolutely sincere in the work entrusted to them by the people, be devoted to their duties, study assiduously, and have a good grasp of knowledge. When difficulties are encountered, they must create conditions and blaze new trails. The responsibility of leading members is to discover them, train them, cherish them, and propagate their advanced ideas and stirring deeds, so that they will become valuable acquisitions enriching the whole society.

BO YIBO, SONG RENQIONG ON COMRADE YANG XIUFENG

HK180523 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 84 pp 3, 4

[Article by Bo Yibo and Song Renqiong: "Comrade Yang Xiufeng, an Example to Communist Party Members"]

[Excerpts] Joining the ranks of the revolution in his early age, Comrade Yang Xiufeng heroically struggled for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people and great communism for more than 50 years and selflessly devoted all his life to the CPC and the people. He has proved himself to be an outstanding member of the CPC, a loyal fighter for communism, a people's servant who served the people wholeheartedly, and an outstanding representative of party member intellectuals. We worked and fought together with Comrade Xiufeng for many years. His outstanding contributions and noble spirit of integrity are indelibly engraved on our memory.

He Renounced the Pen for the Sword and Went From Professor to Guerrilla Commander

Comrade Xiufeng was born in a "family with a reputation for literature for many generations" in the village of Yangtuanbao in Hebei Province's Qianan County. In 1929, he studied in France and joined the CPC there the following year. After he returned home in 1934, he taught in the Hebei Law and Commercial College, Peiping Normal University, China University, Northeast China University, and others and in the capacity of a university professor, he was engaged in revolutionary activities. He took an active part in the famous "9 December" youth patriotic movement and fought hand in hand with the masses of student youth. Honored as a "Red professor," he immensely enjoyed the love and esteem of student youth.

During this period, the main tasks entrusted to Comrade Xiufeng by the North Bureau of the CPC Central Committee were to carry out the anti-Japanese national united front work in cultural and education circles in Peiping and Tianjin and to lead the upper cultural and educational circles in conducting the national salvation movement to resist Japanese aggression.

Comrade Xiufeng was one of the principal leaders of the National Salvation Association of Cultural Circles in Peiping. At that time, the association exerted a great influence on society. They adopted various forms of unite with socially famous professors and patriotic and democratic personages and organized mass meetings and wrote articles to give publicity to the party policy toward the anti-Japanese national united front and to expose the reactionary features of the KMT, namely, compromise and capitulation to the enemy. Under the leadership of Comrades Shaoqi, Peng Zhen, and Lin Feng, Comrade Xiufeng brilliantly fulfilled the task of carrying out the anti-Japanese national united front work among cultural and educational circles in north China.

After the July 7 incident of 1937, the KMT declared resistance against the Japanese aggression in words, but in reality its troops fled pell-mell to south China. Swollen with arrogance, traitors and pro-Japanese elements in Peiping and Tianjin spread national defeatism everywhere. At this critical juncture when the Chinese nation was confronted with national subjugation and genocide, the CPC promptly put forth the 10-item program for saving the nation from peril, including fighting Japanese imperialism and organizing a military mobilization throughout the country and calling on the whole nation to struggle for victory in the resistance war against Japanese aggression by mobilizing all forces. Comrade Xiufeng resolutely responded to the call of the CPC Central Committee, renounced the pen for the sword, and led a group of patriotic youths in Peiping and Tianjin to head straight for the front line of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and eventually opened up a revolutionary base area for resisting Japanese aggression in west Hebei Province. In accordance with the instruction of the North Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, the South Hebei Guerrilla Detachment of Resisting Japanese Aggression, a thousand-odd strong army, was soon organized with Comrade Xiufeng as its commander. This was a full reflection of Comrade Xiufeng's spirit of resolutely serving the needs of the party, putting the party's interests above everything else, and willingly dedicating all his life to the cause of the party. This heroic revolutionary undertaking found an echo in the hearts of the people, the intellectuals in particular.

He Implemented the Party Policy in an Exemplary Way, Made Important Contributions in Developing and Consolidating Base Areas

Comrade Xiufeng was one of the founders of the revolutionary bases for resisting Japanese aggression in west and south Hebei Province. He implemented the various principles and policies formulated by our party during the period of the war of resistance against Japan in an exemplary way, did a lot of work for the construction of the revolutionary bases in west Hebei and the construction of the South Hebei Administrative Office, the Joint Administrative Office of South Hebei and the Taihang and Taiyue regions, and the government of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan border region, and thus made outstanding achievements.

Without the participation of intellectuals, the victory of the revolution is out of the question. Comrade Xiufeng attached particular importance to and was good at uniting with and absorbing the intellectuals into the ranks of the revolution. Helped directly by Comrade Xiufeng, many celebrities in educational circles in south Hebei Province actively plunged into the struggle against Japanese aggression. Through their instrumentality, large groups of young intellectuals were united with and absorbed into the ranks of resisting Japanese aggression. In order to train intellectuals and to provide revolutionary bases with cadres, the resistance war college, with Comrade Xiufeng as its principal, was set up in August 1938 upon approval by the North Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. He personally gave lectures on dialectical materialism. After graduation, the students, who were mostly young intellectuals, were assigned work in the various departments of the party, government, army, and mass organizations in the revolutionary bases, and they formed the backbone forces in the war to resist Japanese aggression.

In 1942, Yanan's JIEFANG RIBAO carried an article praising "by implementing the directives of the CPC Central Committee in an earnest, careful, and thorough way, the government of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan border region has gained experience in streamlining work, of use to the various revolutionary bases and worthy of their emulation." In an article entitled "An Extremely Important Policy," Chairman Mao also praised it, saying: "The leading comrades of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan border region have paid particular attention to this work, thus setting an outstanding example in streamlining work."

Comrade Xiufeng was consistently resolute, vigorous, conscientious, and meticulous in carrying out party policy. He would always make proper arrangements beforehand and check on what had been done afterward, and he took the lead in everything and at any time and thus brought along all working personnel in implementing party policy. In this way, party policy was quickly turned into the practice of the broad masses.

He Worked Selflessly for the Public Interest, Went Through Thick and Thin Together With the Masses of People, Hated Evil Like an Enemy, and Strictly Enforced the Law Toward Criminals

All his life, Comrade Xiufeng was honest and upright. He worked selflessly for the public interest, always kept in mind the weal and woe of the masses, and served the people wholeheartedly. His noble moral character was generally recognized and unanimously praised. In those most difficult years during the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Xiufeng always shared the comforts and hardships of the masses of people and together with the cadres in the revolutionary bases, economized on food and clothing and reduced the subsidies for their daily life again and again. Comrade Xiufeng set strict demands not only on himself, but also on his family members and the comrades who worked with him. He did not allow them to seek any personal privileges under any pretext. Amiable and easy to approach, Comrade Xiufeng was very sincere and warm toward other cadres. He always tried to manage to do what he asked the other cadres to do. He set an example in everything and everywhere, and all of the comrades who lived and fought together with him were greatly moved by his noble ideas and moral character. He was praised as a man of absolute selflessness and an example of communist party members.

After liberation, Comrade Xiufeng thought fondly of the masses of people in the old revolutionary bases with whom he shared weal and woe during war years. Between the winter of 1950 and the spring of 1951, with a deep feeling for the people in the old revolutionary bases, he went to the old revolutionary bases in Hebei Province's Shexian, Fuping, Zunhua, and Qianxi to visit every household and to ask about their work and life.

Comrade Xiufeng always boundlessly loved the masses of people and hated the actions infringing upon their interests as an enemy. On the eve of the nationwide liberation, when Comrade Xiufeng was vice chairman of the North China People's Government and concurrently chief procurator of the North China People's Procuratorate, two leading cadres violated party discipline, infringed upon the interests of the people, and thus created a very bad impression among the people. By upholding principle, keeping to the truth, and not sparing the feelings of those who were involved, he resolutely dismissed them from office. Comrade Xiufeng consistently handled matters impartially and enforced the law strictly, never bending the law for the benefit of his relatives or friends.

He Had Firm Belief in Communism and Noble Revolutionary Integrity in His Later Years

In talking about Comrade Xiufeng, a central leading comrade said: "'A civil official must never concentrate on undeserved money, and a military officer must fear no death.' He had these two noble characteristics."

Comrade Xiufeng deserved this high praise. He looked upon money as dirt and gave no thought to personal safety all his life. He joined the revolution entirely with the general purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly and a firm belief in communism.

During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, when a progressive foreign reporter wondered about Comrade Xiufeng's spirit of dedication to the revolution, saying: "This thin and weak intellectual, who once travelled in Europe and enjoyed a high reputation in Beijing as a professor of history, is now busy running about like a vagrant on muleback in the mountain areas to give administrative orders to the illiterate peasants, who have doubts and misgivings in their heads. Why should this professor, who has a fair complexion and elegant manners...and who is well aware that he will lose everything and gain nothing from what he is doing, plunge into the struggle for the cause of communism at the prime of his life?" Comrade Xiufeng said in reply: "The purpose of our government is to serve the people. Those who are not willing to serve the people are advised not to come here." As far as Comrade Xiufeng was concerned, to serve the people was not a simple slogan alone but his consistent practice all his life. When he wandered aimlessly in a strange land or was tested in an adverse circumstance in the revolution, when he fought in difficult war years or held important positions during the peaceful construction period, or when he was unfairly treated under the high-handed policy of the Wang Ming erroneous line or ruthlessly persecuted by the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," he was always loyal and steadfast in his belief in communism. He expended all his energies in the noble cause of serving the people all his life.

After the founding of the PRC, Comrade Xiufeng held such high leading positions as minister of education and president of the Supreme People's Court. Despite his increasingly advanced age, he maintained his revolutionary vitality, worked loyally and tirelessly for the party, resolutely implemented the party's principles and policies, kept to the fine traditions and work style of the party, and made important contributions to the building of China's educational cause and socialist legal system.

During the 10 years of turmoil, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, framing Comrade Xiufeng as a "reactionary revisionist," "capitalist roader," "traitor," and "member of the KMT," ruthlessly struggled and mercilessly attacked him. Firm in his belief in the revolution, he waged a resolute struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

In the evening of his life, Comrade Xiufeng maintained his noble revolutionary integrity. In September 1980, at the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, he sincerely asked that he not be elected while chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC. In September 1982, as the 12th CPC National Congress convened, Comrade Xiufeng wrote a letter to Comrade Hu Yaobang, asking time and again that he be relieved from the post of vice chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, that he not be included in the list of candidates to the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, and that he be allowed to leave leading posts according to the relevant rules and regulations. His letter, having been approved by the CPC Central Committee, was printed and distributed at the congress and was unanimously praised by the participating delegates. Comrade Xiufeng took the lead in supporting the reform of party cadre system and implemented the CPC Central Committee decision on abolishing the system of cadres holding life-long posts in an exemplary way, thus setting a fine example in this regard among veteran cadres. When critically ill, what he thought about was still the building of the party and the cause of the people, and he urged again and again that after his death, no memorial meeting be held for him, that his ashes not be preserved, and that his remains be dedicated to the medical cause. On his deathbed, he was still very much concerned about the work of rectifying the party organizations and said with difficulty: "Carry out the party rectification successfully."

At present, in accordance with the decision adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on party rectification, the party rectification which should proceed from top to bottom has started. Being a proletarian revolutionary honest and upright in his ways, loyal to the party, and noble in character, Comrade Xiufeng was a brilliant example for us Communist Party members, and especially party leading cadres, to emulate. We must strive to be outstanding Communist Party members like Comrade Xiufeng, endeavor to rectify the party successfully and to build the party organization at various levels in a satisfactory way. This is the best way to remember Comrade Yang Xiufeng.

LI PENG ON ELECTRIC POWER MANAGEMENT

OW171154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 16 Jan 84

[By ZHONGGUO DIANLI BAO [CHINESE ELECTRIC POWER NEWSPAPER] reporter Li Xile and XINHUA reporter Huang Fengchu]

[Text] At a meeting of the Huazhong [Central China] power grid's leading group, which closed today, Vice Premier of the State Council Li Peng pointed out that the Huazhong power grid should strengthen its unified management and control and carry out planned power consumption well.

The Huazhong power grid is composed of the Hubei, Henan, Hunan and Jiangxi provincial power networks. As of the end of last year, the total capacity of the grid's generating sets at and above 500 kilowatts in capacity had exceeded 10 million kilowatts, ranking fourth among the country's six major power grids. In the past, there has been very serious excessive power distribution and consumption in some provinces within the power grid because they solely considered their own interests and their lack of regard for the whole situation put unqualified drains on the power grid for a protracted period of time. That situation also worsened with each passing day. In 1981, the rate of qualified power load of this power grid was only 86.12 percent; in 1982, it went down to 74.48 percent; and in 1983, it again dropped to 73.43 percent, plunging the power grid to the last place among the country's six major power grids. Such protracted periods of low power affected the grid's production safety and damaged its generating equipment but also worsened the power grid's power supply situation and affected the quality of the products of the customers. In view of this situation, the State Council in December 1983 approved the establishment of the Huazhong power grid leading group, which is composed of leading comrades of the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the State Planning Commission and the four provinces within the grid and is headed by Zhao Weichen, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission. The leading group's tasks are to carry out planned power consumption well and raise the power grid's economic results under centralized leadership, unified control and multi-level management.

Li Peng also pointed out: In managing a major power grid, it is necessary to break the parochial mentality and carry out planned power consumption well especially in the present serious power situation so that the limited power can be consumed where it is most needed and the power supply for key state enterprises guaranteed.

At the same time, he also particularly stressed unity in power grid management and stated that power departments must proceed from the whole situation and do a good job in acting as a councillor to the local governments, to bring the role of the power grid's economic results into full play and promote the industrial and agricultural developments in the provinces concerned.

The leaders of Hubei, Hunan, Henan and Jiangxi Provinces and the comrades of the departments of the central authorities concerned attending the meeting pledged to implement the State Council's directive on strengthening the Huazhong power grid's unified control and setting the 1984 power distribution proportions for the four provinces. They expressed determination to strengthen their coordination and cooperation and to do a good job in building and managing the Huazhong power grid.

REPORTAGE ON FIRST KUOMINTANG CONGRESS

Sun Yat-sen Society Set Up

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[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- the Sun Yat-sen Society, an academic organization aimed at promoting research on the founder of the Chinese Kuomintang (KMT) was set up here today. The society will organize academic activities, collect, sort out and publish material and promote exchange with organizations and individual researchers on Sun Yat-sen in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and abroad.

Dr Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) was a forerunner of the Chinese revolution. The revolution of 1911 which he led overthrew the Qing Dynasty and put an end to the autocratic monarchy which ruled China for thousands of years. Sun reorganized the KMT in 1924 and set up the first round of KMT-Communist cooperation during which the first revolutionary civil war (1924-1927) against imperialism and feudalism was waged. Great progress has been made in recent years in China on studies about Sun Yat-sen. A number of works have been published. The multi-volume complete works of Sun Yat-sen is being published following the publication of his selected works.

The president of the new society is Hu Sheng, director of the Party History Research Center of the Communist Party Central Committee. Vice President is Liu Danian, honorary director of the Institute of Modern History of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and a member of the presidium of the Chinese Society of Historians. Qu Wu and Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang will serve as advisers to the society and Jin Chongji, professor at Fudan University will be secretary general. The society has 12 council members.

The establishment of the society was announced at a meeting today to mark the 60th anniversary of the KMT's first national congress.

Deng Yingchao Speech

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[Speech by Deng Yingchao on 16 January 1984 at a meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the first national congress of the Kuomintang and the founding of the Sun Yat-sen Society]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- Esteemed scholars, comrades and friends. Sixty years ago, on 20 January 1924, the Kuomintang, directed by Mr Sun Yat-sen, held its first national congress. It laid down the three major revolutionary policies of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party, and assistance to the peasants and workers; and it realized the first Kuomintang-Communist cooperation.

This is a day worthy of commemoration. So many scholars have come from all over the country to gather here and attend this meeting to announce the founding of the Sun Yat-sen Society. I wish to extend my warm congratulations to all of you here.

Mr Sun Yat-sen was an outstanding forerunner of the democratic revolution in China's modern history. In order to save the Chinese nation from the abyss of misery under the rule by imperialist and feudalist influences, he exhausted all his lifetime energies. He led the 1911 revolution and scored the tremendous victory of overthrowing the autocratic monarchy of several thousand years. However, this revolution was unable to change the semicolonial and semifeudalist nature of Chinese society. The reactionary adverse current surged once again, and the situation in the country continued to deteriorate each day. During these dark and difficult days, Sun Yat-sen did not feel dejected; neither did he beat a retreat. He continued to wage his struggles unswervingly. He suffered a great deal, because for some time he could not find a way out.

It was at that time that the Russian October Revolution led by Lenin exploded. After that the Communist Party of China, the pioneer of China's proletariat, was established. The communists had for the first time put forward the thoroughgoing anti-imperialist and antifeudalist revolutionary program to the Chinese people, and led the thriving worker-peasant movement. They had also extended their warm and friendly hands to the revolutionary democrats represented by Sun Yat-sen, and suggested that a democratic united front be jointly established in order to fight against the imperialist powers and feudalist warlords. During this important period, Sun Yat-sen courageously took a series of major steps to reorganize the Kuomintang, give new meaning to the Three People's Principles, and effect the Kuomintang-Communist cooperation.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Mr Sun Yat-sen was a great man not only because he led the great revolution of 1911 (although it was only a democratic revolution of the old period), but also because in 'adapting himself to the trends of the world and meeting the needs of the masses,' he had the capacity to bring forward the revolutionary three great policies of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party, and assistance to the peasants and workers, give new meaning to the Three People's Principles and thus institute the new Three People's Principles with their three great policies."

It is not easy to effect a series of important measures; that needs far-sightedness as well as strong determination. Mr Sun Yat-sen was worthy of the name of a great revolutionary. When he found the road that he should take, he was undaunted. With the support of many genuine revolutionaries within the Kuomintang such as Liao Zhongkai, Song Ching Ling, He Xiangning, and others, he bravely withstood the enormous pressure from imperialism and removed the obstacles put up by some diehards surrounding him who failed to keep pace with the march of the times in forging ahead. Both the Kuomintang and the Communist Party had finally effected cooperation hand in hand on the common basis of seeking national independence, and promoting democracy and reunification while keeping in mind the common goal for national revolution.

The first Kuomintang national congress was held under the personal guidance of Mr Sun Yat-sen. He dealt with this congress with great enthusiasm. This congress unanimously adopted the "Manifesto of the First National Congress of the Kuomintang," "The Constitution of the Kuomintang", the "Motion on the Necessity in Forming the National Government," and other important motions.

In the congress' manifesto, Mr Sun Yat-sen gave a new meaning to the Three People's Principles -- a new meaning which was compatible with the situation at that time.

The manifesto clearly pointed out: "Nationalism of the Kuomintang has two meanings. One is the desire of the Chinese nation to seek its own emancipation; the other is equality among all nationalities on the Chinese territory." The manifesto pointed out: "Political democracy of the Kuomintang should be enjoyed by the general public, not privately owned by a few." The manifesto also pointed out: "The social well-being of the Kuomintang has only two important principles. One is the regulation of capital; the other is the equalization of land ownership." In the manifesto, Sun Yat-sen wrote: "Here is the true interpretation of the Kuomintang's Three People's Principles." From this, we can see that only this type of Three People's Principles is the genuine. The basic guidelines elucidated by the new Three People's Principles are entirely compatible with the requirements of the Chinese revolution and with some of the basic principles laid down by the Communist Party in its political programs during the period of democratic revolution. Therefore, they had become the common program for the first Kuomintang-Communist cooperation.

What did the success of the First Kuomintang National Congress and the Kuomintang-Communist cooperation bring us? All of us with personal experience clearly remember that it brought about the consolidation and development of the revolutionary bases in Guangdong and the upsurge of the worker-peasant movement in the whole country, especially in the various provinces in southern China. It brought about the establishment of new revolutionary armed forces. The army built at Huangpu with the joint efforts of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party became the core and backbone force of this type of new revolutionary armed forces. It brought about the wide popularization of the concept on people's revolution throughout the country on an unprecedented scale. At that time, raging revolutionary torrents were being formed everywhere, fiercely battering the imperialist forces and warlords.

In reviewing that part of history, Comrade Mao Zedong said: From the beginning of 1924, China's revolution was determined by the situation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. The cooperation between the two parties in certain programs brought about the 1924-27 revolution. Within 2-3 years, tremendous achievements were scored in people's revolution in which Mr Sun Yat-sen accomplished little after exerting strenuous efforts for 40 years. They were the establishment of the revolutionary bases in Guangdong and the victories of the northern expedition. These were the results of the united front formed by the two parties.

When Mr Sun Yat-sen was near death in March 1925, he repeatedly exhorted: "At this time, the revolution is not yet accomplished. All of you, my comrades, should follow my plans: the Plan for National Reconstruction, the Fundamentals of National Reconstruction, the Three People's Principles, and the manifesto issued by the first party national congress. You should endeavor to continue the realization of its aim."

Unfortunately, because some people within the Kuomintang had run counter to Mr Sun Yat-sen's repeated exhortations in his "will" and to the path specified by the Kuomintang's first national congress, the first Kuomintang-Communist cooperation was undermined in 1927, and China once again returned to the situation characterized by darkness and division. However, no force can possibly erase the impression left in people's minds of the "first national congress" of the Kuomintang.

Sixty years have already elapsed! During this period of more than half a century, fundamental changes have taken place in the motherland's outlook. Mr Sun Yat-sen had devoted his whole life to realizing China's national liberation and instituting the people's democratic system. This goal had already been achieved when China scored victories in its revolution of 1949. Prior to the revolution of 1911, Mr Sun Yat-sen announced that it is necessary to prevent China from following the beaten track of Europe and America and to evade following the capitalist road.

In his late years, he even more explicitly declared that he himself was a friend of socialism. Today, socialism is no longer considered an ideal in our country; it has become a reality. The people of all nationalities throughout the nation are enthusiastically striving to build China into a powerful socialist nation with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern national defense, and modern science and technology and with a high degree of democracy and civilization. All patriots and faithful members of the Kuomintang can clearly see that the ideal which Mr Sun Yat-sen cherished all his life has already been realized and that such an ideal is continually forging ahead.

At a time such as this, we naturally think even more of our flesh-and-blood compatriots living in Taiwan. The split state of our motherland should no longer continue. On many occasions Mr Sun Yat-sen stressed that China is always an entity that cannot be separated, and that the unification of the country is the main trend of historical development and the aspiration of the people. He repeatedly elaborated on the relationship between the unification of the country and its independence, democracy, prosperity, wealth, and strength. He said: "Unification is the desire of the people at large. With unification, the people of the whole country will enjoy happiness; without it they will suffer."

In the past the Kuomintang and the CPC had two rounds of cooperation, in which they accomplished the great causes of the northern expedition and the anti-Japanese war, recovered Taiwan, and effectively promoted the progress of our nation. Today our great people and country are still confronted with the tasks of working hard for the prosperity of our country, standing on our own two feet among other nations of the world, and making greater contributions to mankind. Why can't we put the righteous cause of the nation above everything else, attach importance to the interests of the country, put an end to the state of separation of the Yellow Emperor's descendants caused by the spirit between the Kuomintang and the CPC, and work together for our national construction as we did on the two previous occasions?

In the past few years our party and state leaders have on numerous occasions announced the cardinal principle and various policies concerning the peaceful reunification of the country. Last June Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward some specific proposals for the peaceful reunification of the China mainland and Taiwan when talking with Prof Winston L.Y. Yang. He said: "The core of the matter is the reunification of our motherland, and peaceful reunification has come to be common language for both the Kuomintang and the Communist party. It does not mean the mainland swallowing up Taiwan, or vice versa. It is our hope that the Kuomintang and the Communist Party will work together for national reunification and contribute to the Chinese nation." The Chinese Communists are "always true to their word and resolute in deed." It is understandable that friends in Taiwan's Kuomintang may worry a bit because of the long years of separation. But I hope that such hesitations and delays will not continue for long. As long as both parties take the reunification of the motherland as the common goal, treat each other sincerely, and make more efforts to exchange views, it will not be hard to find a reasonable and appropriate solution to the question.

I am an 80-year-old woman. I personally witnessed many things both before and after the "first national congress" of the Kuomintang. At that time I was a member of the provincial party committee of the Kuomintang and worked in that organization. I personally attended the "second national congress" of the Kuomintang held in 1926. At that congress Comrades Li Dazhai, Lin Zuhan (Boqu), Wu Yuzhang, Yang Paoan, Yun Daiving, and Tan Pingshan were elected members of the Second Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, and Comrades Mao Zedong, Xia Xi, Xu Suhun, Dong Yongwei, and I were elected alternate members of the committee. As for the second round of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC, the various scenes of our joint efforts to fight the Japanese and win the victory are still vivid in my memory. Mr Sun Yat-sen's respectable image of perservance and dauntlessness in defiance of other's opposite opinions often encouraged us to advance at that time.

I hope that members of the Kuomintang in Taiwan will make a serious effort to review this history and learn from Mr Sun Yat-sen's great example. After seeing clearly the inevitable historical trend, I hope they will show sufficient determination and courage to surmount every interference and make a prompt decision and a correct choice. All of Chinese history proves that unification is the main historical trend, while separation is but a brief interlude. The situation of isolation from the mainland and control by others cannot last for long. The rights and wrongs, advantages and disadvantages are very clear. It is not difficult for one to make a decision. I firmly believe that the historical cause of reunifying the motherland can certainly be accomplished at an early date. Finally, I respectfully wish the symposium a real success!

Wang, Yang Attend

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[Excerpts] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- A forum on the first national congress of the Chinese Kuomintang (KMT) was opened here this morning in the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to mark the 60th anniversary of the congress.

Hu Sheng, director of the Party History Research Center of the CPC Central Committee and member of the presidium of the Chinese Society of Historians, delivered the opening speech. He said that the forum was the first academic discussion of the first KMT national congress held in China in the past 60 years. He expected that the discussion would promote research work. He went on to say that the first KMT national congress had been an important topic attracting Chinese modern historians. Taking a scientific attitude, Chinese scholars had affirmed the great significance and contribution of the congress and the first KMT-Communist cooperation, studied the mass movement and the revolutionary war at that time, the causes of successes and failures of the national revolutionary movements and Dr Sun Yat-sen's achievements in his late years and his Three People's Principles (nationalism, democracy and the people's livelihood), as well as communists and nationalists who devoted themselves to Kuomintang-Communist cooperation. He said that before the proletariat entered the political arena Sun Yat-sen was the most outstanding and the greatest man in China's modern history. He said that research on the first national congress of the Kuomintang and Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary cause and ideas constituted an important part of the study of the development of modern Chinese history: "The more profoundly we expound the objective law of the historical development of modern Chinese history, the firmer peoples' resolve for China's socialist modernization construction would become and the mightier people's enthusiasm for the great cause will grow."

Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang (RCCK), who participated in the first and the second Kuomintang-Communist cooperations, said that the cooperation "is a great beginning in Chinese history." It promoted historical progress and the development of the Chinese nation. It also gave new life to the Kuomintang and made the communists mature more swiftly. The forum will discuss and study the roles the first KMT national congress and the first KMT-Communist cooperation played in the development of Chinese history. About 70 historians and scholars attended today's meeting and 33 papers will be read at the forum.

Also attending were party and state leaders Wang Zhen and Yang Shangkun and leading members from the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the RCCK Central Committee and other democratic parties. The forum is sponsored by the Chinese Society of Historians. It was also announced at today's meeting that a Sun Yat-sen Society was set up. A similar forum was held earlier in Guangdong Province, south China.

CHI BIQING AT GUIZHOU RECTIFICATION MEETING

hu171415 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting to mobilize party rectification in organs at provincial level. Comrade Chi Biqing, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and head of the Party Rectification Work Guidance Group of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech. Comrade Su Gang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy head of the Party Rectification Work Guidance Group of the provincial CPC Committee, made a mobilization report.

Comrade Su Gang said: Whether the provincial CPC Committee and party and government organs at provincial levels can properly resolve all problems in party rectification according to the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification has a great bearing on party rectification in the whole province. We must complete the task for party rectification and must not carry out party rectification in a superficial and perfunctory manner. We must set an example for units at lower levels to follow in carrying out party rectification.

Comrade Su Gang said: According to the CPC Central Committee's decision and in connection with the practical situation in the province, we must seriously resolve the following problems in party rectification.

1. We must, through study on party rectification, first make our ideological and political line upright, unify our thinking, and resolve the problems of reaching political and ideological unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. In studying documents on party rectification, we must, through the method of discussing documents while studying them, lay stress on examining whether our present ideas conform to those of the CPC Central Committee, whether our ideological line has been made upright, and whether there are still leftist and rightist wrong tendencies. Through examination and rectification, we can strengthen our belief in communism, initially and resolutely eliminate leftist tendencies in implementing policies, and, in particular, change the existing situation of being weak and lax.

2. We must, through the study on party rectification, resolutely eliminate the unhealthy practice within the party of taking advantage of one's power to seek personal gain and the bureaucratic style of not being responsible for anything. We must, through the method of discussing documents while studying them and in accordance with our own practical situation, grasp one or two typical cases in our own units, hold discussions, unify our thinking, and find methods promptly to resolve them as a breakthrough, so as to swiftly create a situation of rectifying the party while consolidating it. Only thus can the masses outside and inside the party promptly see the effect of party rectification and strengthen their confidence in carrying out party rectification successfully. The emphasis in rectifying the party while consolidating it should be laid on eliminating the unhealthy practice of taking advantage of one's power to seek personal gain. One aspect is to eliminate the unhealthy practice of taking advantage of one's position, power, and work situation to seek personal gain; the other is to eliminate the bureaucratic style of not being responsible to the masses. In 1983, we concentrated our efforts on resolving two problems in eliminating the unhealthy practice of taking advantage of one's position, power, and work situation to seek personal gain. One is the resolution of the problem of some people occupying more residential houses, and the other is the resolution of the problem of some people's sudden retirement resulting in the filling of their vacant posts by their sons and daughters. We achieved good results in resolving both problems, but there are still some remaining parts of the problems which must continue to be properly handled.

In 1984, while making continuous efforts to settle the remaining parts of the above two problems, we must also lay particular stress on eliminating unhealthy practices of cadres in dealing with placement, transfers, promotion, the changing of agricultural household registrations to nonagricultural household registrations, and the changing from the status of a worker to that of a cadre among their sons, daughters, and relatives. Party members cadres, and leading cadres in particular, must first eliminate the unhealthy practice of taking advantage of their power to seek personal gain. On the problem of rectifying bureaucratic style, we must first examine and settle those problems which the masses are most concerned with and which have serious influence in their own units and departments, such as 1) whether party members leading cadres seriously neglect their duties; 2) whether there are long-pending problems resulting from lack of responsibility and the shifting of responsibility from one to another; 3) whether leading bodies vigorously carry out investigations and research, rid themselves of documents and meetings, and go deep into grassroots units to resolve practical problems by relying on the masses; 4) whether leading bodies and party member leading cadres establish the mass viewpoint, listen personally to the opinions of the masses, pay attention to the life of the masses, and promptly resolve difficulties among the masses; and 5) whether we mechanically copy the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee or engage in such unhealthy practices as doing superficial work and deceiving our superiors and deluding our subordinates. It is necessary to investigate the responsibility of those who cause heavy political and economic losses to the party and state due to serious dereliction of duty. Those concerned must examine their mistakes and be dealt with according to circumstances.

3. We must correctly handle the problem concerning the relationship between the professional work of a department and the overall situation. In carrying out the current party rectification, all economic departments must, according to demands set in the decision on party rectification, guided by the general line and, in connection with the practical situation of professional work in their own departments, earnestly study and handle the relationship between the work of a certain department and the overall situation. Our general target is to quadruple our country's total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century and to build China into a socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy and with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern national defense, and modern science and technology, as was put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress. Whether we can reach unanimity with the CPC Central Committee depends mainly on the handling of present problems, that is, on whether the professional policy of a department can meet the needs of the four modernizations and the need for quadrupling our country's industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century. We must seriously resolve this problem in the current party rectification.

4. We must, through study, earnestly resolve the problem of adhering to the system of democratic centralism and strengthening party discipline. Due to the failure to eliminate thoroughly the pernicious influences caused by the 10 years of internal disorder, there still exist among some party organizations and party member cadres, the phenomena of serious violation of the system of democratic centralism and of party discipline. It must particularly be pointed out that to date some party members and party member cadres have failed to eliminate thoroughly the factionalism which emerged during the 10 years of internal disorder. They divide people on the basis of factionalism, appoint people through favoritism, exclude outsiders, and form cliques to pursue selfish interests, much to the detriment of party unity and the implementation of the party's line, guiding principles, and policies.

The provincial CPC Committee demands that leading bodies and party member leading cadres of those units in which party rectification is being carried out measure themselves against the demands set in the decision on party rectification and rules regarding inner-party life and the regulations of the party Constitution, and seriously examine and correct their mistakes. Through party rectification, all units must also establish and perfect various necessary systems for reforming inner-party life. After the party rectification, there will appear in party organizations at various levels a lively political situation in which people can enjoy democracy and centralism, unite as one, and operate strict discipline.

5. It is necessary to resolutely weed out the people of three categories so as to purify party organizations. While doing the work of weeding out the people of three categories at present, there exists a prominent problem among some leading cadres of seeking stability and fearing disorder. They are afraid of difficulties, of offending others, and of committing leftist mistakes, and hence set the weeding out of the people of three categories against stability and unity. The provincial CPC Committee demands that all party member leading cadres raise their consciousness, unify thinking, and do everything in the public interest through study. They must get rid of factionalist influence and resolutely and prudently weed out the people of three categories from the party. At present, the most important thing for us to do is to ferret out the people of three categories and their advisers. At the studying stage of discussing documents while studying them, all units in which party rectification is being carried out must, in connection with the events which happened in their own units during the Cultural Revolution, weed out those people by the method of investigating persons concerned through events and the method of investigating events through persons concerned. First of all, we must check whether there are people of three categories and their advisers who have hidden in leading bodies. If there are, we must resolutely weed out those people from the leading bodies, deal with them, and pass official judgment on them.

6. We must strengthen our leadership over party rectification work. In order to ensure success in carrying out both party rectification and production and other professional work, all units in which party rectification is being carried out must establish two leading bodies during the period of party rectification, one for grasping party rectification work and the other for dealing with routine work, production, and professional work.

Comrade Chi Biqing delivered a speech before the conclusion of the meeting. He stressed that all units must do the following four things in party rectification.

1. They must earnestly study the documents on party rectification, understand the spirit and essence of the documents, master an ideological weapon, and refrain from carrying out party rectification in a wrong way.

2. They must connect themselves with reality, distinguish right from wrong, carry out criticism and self-criticism, remold their world outlook and establish communist ideas.

3. They must adhere to the guiding principle of consolidating the party while rectifying it.

4. They must deal properly with those persons concerned and reach an organizational conclusion on them according to the rules and principles set out in the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, based on objective facts, and taking into account the attitude of those persons concerned.

BELJING PLA'S QIN JIWEI ON TRANSFERS, RECTIFICATION

HK180444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 84 p 1

[Report by Jiang Qingzhao and Zhai Qiyun: "Qin Jiwei on Beijing PLA Units' Returning Cadres Transferred From Other Places in Violation of Regulations"]

[Text] "In party rectification, we must not remain at the level of shouting slogans; we must translate our words into actions. Party committees at all levels must be bold in exercising strict discipline over unhealthy tendencies and in touching the tiger's backside. They must have the vigor of carrying out transformation in the course of party rectification." This is what Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau and commander of the Beijing PLA units, said when being interviewed by our reporters on 7 January on the PLA units returning 95 cadres transferred from places outside Beijing in violation of regulations.

Last year, leading cadres of some PLA units in Beijing abused their rights and took the opportunity of streamlining administration to transfer 95 cadres from places outside Beijing in violation of regulations. On 5 January, at a party rectification mobilization meeting, on behalf of the CPC Committee of the Beijing PLA units, Qin Jiwei explicitly declared that the above-mentioned cadres should be returned to their original units, that the leading cadres concerned should make serious self-examination, and that this "should not be taken as a precedent." He decided that this would be made known throughout the Beijing PLA units and be discussed by the entire Beijing PLA units. This decision aroused strong repercussions among commanders and fighters. They said that there will be very bright prospects for party rectification if this principle is upheld!

After relating the situation in the Beijing PLA units, Qin Jiwei told the reporters that to prevent party rectification from being carried out in a perfunctory manner, the crux is to combine theory with practice, to carry out transformation in the course of party rectification, and to really solve practical problems. At present, some comrades maintain that there are three difficulties in party rectification: The difficulty in weeding out "people of three categories," the difficulty in correcting unhealthy tendencies, and the difficulty in carrying out criticism and self-criticism. In fact, this involves inspecting the actions of leaders. In particular, the masses have many complaints about the unhealthy tendency of abusing one's rights for personal gain, as this not only harms the reputation of the party, but also affects the prestige of leading cadres. Party committees are mainly responsible for this problem. If a party committee is incompetent, no one will listen to what it says. At the beginning of party rectification, party committees made a breakthrough in solving the problem of cadres' excessive occupation of houses. Some 146 cadres' families were talked into moving out of the houses they had excessively occupied. This has basically alleviated the problem of housing. The cadres concerned were required to pay rent for the excessive area according to regulations. It is very important for high-level cadres to set a good example and use themselves as an example in all things. We proceeded from party committees in solving the problem of excessive occupation of houses. Those who were required to pay rent for the excessive area all did so according to regulations. This was most convincing and produced most effective results in educating others. Many office cadres followed our example, returned the houses they had excessively occupied, and paid rent for the excessive area. Only in this way can the masses be completely convinced, feel hopeful of success, and strengthen their confidence in party rectification.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SIXTH GANSU CPC CONGRESS

CPC, Advisory Committees

HK120837 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 84 p 1

["Namelist of Members of the Sixth Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial CPC Advisory Committee"]

[Text] Namelist of members of the Sixth Gansu Provincial CPC Committee (49 people, arranged according to the number of strokes in surnames):

Ma Zuling [7456 4371 7227] (Hui nationality), Wang Ping [3769 1627], Wang Zhanchang [3769 0594 2490], Wang Yingguo [3769 2019 0948] (Zang nationality), Wang Bingxiang [3769 4426 4382], Wang Jintang [3769 6855 1016], Wang Xinxiang [3769 0207 4382], Wang Haishan [3769 3189 1472], Wang Jiahong [3769 1367 3163], Wang Xinzong [3769 2450 0022], Lu Kejian [4151 0344 0313] (Zang nationality), Ren Jizhou [0117 4949 0719], Liu Bing [0491 0393], Liu Shu [0491 1859] (female), Liu Dixin [0491 3321 2450], Liu Yuhua [0491 3022 3357], Nian Dexiang [1628 1779 4382] (Hui nationality), Quan Zengshu [2938 1073 6615], Li Bin [2621 1755], Li Ping [2621 5493], Li Ziqi [2621 1311 1142], Li Shengzhou [2621 3932 3166], Li Dengying [2621 4098 3467], Li Fusheng [2621 4395 4141], Sha Lishi [3097 6849 1102] (Hui nationality), Song Guanjin [1345 0385 6511], Zhang Ziqiang [1728 5261 1730], Zhang Changyan [1728 2490 6056], Chen Guangyi [7115 0342 3015], Shan Dezheng [0830 1779 4176] (Hui nationality), Zhong Yongtang [6988 3057 2768], Hou Zongbin [0186 1350 6333], Qin Bing [4440 3521], Qin Zhongyi [4440 0022 0001], Qin Shiwei [4440 2514 1605], Liu Ying [3177 5821], Nie Dajiang [5119 1129 3068], Xia Yubin [1115 3768 3453], Jia Zhijie [6328 1807 2638], Guo Hongchao [6753 3163 6389], Guo Zhenjiang [6753 2182 3068], Ma Tao [7802 7290], Huang Luobin [7806 5012 2430], Ge Shiyang [5514 1102 5391], Han Zhengqing [7281 2973 0615], Jing Yannian [2417 1693 1628], Li Zhong [7812 0022], Xue Kechen [5641 0344 3819], and Mu Yongji [4476 3057 0679] (Hui nationality).

Namelist of the Gansu Provincial CPC Advisory Committee (35 people, arranged according to the number of strokes in surnames):

Wei Pingfan [5898 1456 5672], Wang Guo [3769 0948], Wang Rudong [3769 1172 2639], Wang Zhibang [3769 3112 6721], Wang Desan [3769 1795 0005], Liu Zexi [0491 3419 6007], Sun Jianfeng [1327 0494 1496], Su Xing [5685 2502], Li Shenghua [2621 3932 5478], Li Zhengting [2621 2973 1694], Li Yuying [2621 5148 5391], Yang Shujin [2799 2885 6930], Xiao Jianguang [5135 0494 0342], Wu Song [0702 2646], Wu Sihong [0702 1835 1347], Lu Yunting [5684 0061 0080], Zhang Kefu [1728 0668 1133], Zhang Jinyi [1728 6855 5065], Chen Xu [7115 3563], Wu Xiuliang [2976 0208 0081], Zhao Qiming [6392 0796 2494], Zhao Chongde [6392 1504 1795], Hao Long [6787 7893], He Jinmin [6320 6651 3046], Hou Kang [0816 0073], Luo Lin [3157 2651], Gao Jinchun [7559 6930 4783], Gao Heling [7559 7729 7881], Huang Luobin [7806 5012 2430], Fu Weiyi [0265 0787 0001], Xiu Zhanru [6200 0594 1172], Ge Weixi [5514 4850 6007], Dou Shu [4535 6615], Mu Shengzhong [1970 3932 1813], and Xue Cheng [5641 4453].

CPC Committee Alternates

HK120836 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 83 p 1

[Report: "Plenary Session of Sixth Provincial CPC Congress Held"; Alternate Members Elected to Provincial CPC Committee, Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee"]

[Text] On the morning of 16 December, the plenary session of the Sixth Provincial CPC Congress elected the alternate members to the Sixth Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and members to the Gansu Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee.

During the session, 11 alternate members to the provincial CPC Committee were elected, and also 39 members to the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee.

Namelist of Alternate Members to the Sixth Gansu Provincial CPC Committee

(11 members, in order of the number of votes received): Wang Huachang [3769 0553 2052], Wang Songshan [3769 2646 1472], Li Shikui [2621 0013 7608], Zhou Youwu [0719 1635 0710] (female), Li Weifang [2632 5898 5364], Li Tianchang [2621 1131 2490], Ma Jinrong [7456 6855 2837] (female), Ai Lixing [1947 4539 5281] (Zang nationality), Wang Songling [3769 2646 7881], Jiang Yiman [3068 0076 2581] (female), Tang Deshou [0781 1795 1108].

Namelist of Members to the Gansu Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee

(39 members, in order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Wang Zhanchang [3769 0594 2490], Wang Shengjin [3769 3932 6855], Wang Zhongshan [3769 0112 1472], Wang Jinfa [3769 6855 4099], Wang Guoxiang [3769 0948 4382], Wang Dianhua [3769 3013 5478], Wei Zhongkang [7279 1813 1660], Dan Zhengjia [2481 2973 3946] (Zang nationality), Feng Zhifang [7458 1807 5364], Ju Zhenwei [1565 2182 3634], Zhu Yongxing [2612 3057 5281], Zhu Guorui [2612 0948 3843], Zhu Yuxian [2612 3022 6343], Liu Wancai [0491 8001 2088], Liu Wuqing [0491 0124 1987], Liu Xiushan [0491 4423 1472], Liu Zuokai [0491 0155 1956], Sun Jianzhang [1327 1696 3864], Li Ying [2621 5391], Wang Xing [3076 2502], Zhang Mingyi [1728 2494 5030], Zhang Haiqing [1728 3189 3237], Zhang Ruisheng [1278 3843 3932], Chen Zhongqing [7115 0112 3237], Zhou Shaoquan [0710 4801 0356], He Qimin [6320 0796 3046], He Yuzhong [6320 5148 0022] (female), He Jingnong [6320 2417 6593], Duan Kaisheng [3008 7030 4141], Jiang Jingmin [1203 7231 3046], Jia Wei [6328 5588], Guo Shiaoqi [6753 2400 0308], Cao Qiangen [2590 0051 2704], Yan Haiwong [7051 3189 2489], Kang Yaozu [1660 5069 4371], Tong Ruolan [4547 5387 5695] (female), Yu Yaozhong [0827 5069 0022], Dou Chang [4535 2490].

Li Ziqi Elected Secretary

HK120834 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 83 p 1

[Report: "Sixth Gansu Provincial CPC Committee Holds First Plenary Session; Li Ziqi Elected Secretary; Chen Guangyi, Liu Bing, and Jia Zhijie Elected Deputy Secretaries"]

[Text] The First Plenary Session of the Sixth Gansu Provincial CPC Committee began on the afternoon of 18 December. Comrade Li Ziqi [2621 1311 1142] presided over the session. The secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members were elected at the plenary session. Li Ziqi was elected secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. Cheng Guangyi [7115 0342 3015], Liu Bing [0491 0393], and Jia Zhijie [6328 1807 2638] were elected deputy secretaries.

The plenary session approved the namelist of chairman, vice chairmen, and Standing Committee members elected by the plenary session of the Gansu Provincial CPC Advisory Committee. The plenary session approved the namelist of secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members elected by the plenary session of the Gansu Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee.

Namelist of Secretary, Deputy Secretaries, and Standing Committee Members

Secretary: Li Ziqi

Deputy Secretaries: Chen Guangyi, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie

Standing Committee members: Ma Zuling [7456 4371 7227] (Hui nationality), Wan Jintang [3769 6855 1016], Wang Zhangchang [3769 0594 2490], Li Bin [2621 1755], Ge Shiyang [5514 1102 5391], Guo Hongchao [6753 3163 6389], Lu Kejian [4151 0344 0313] (Zang nationality), Hou Zongbin [0186 1350 6333], Nie Dajiang [5119 1129 3068].

Advisory Committee Leadership

HK120832 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 83 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Advisory Committee Holds First Session; Huang Luobin Elected Chairman; Chen Xu and Xiao Jianguang Elected Vice Chairmen"]

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CPC Advisory Committee held its first plenary session on the afternoon of 18 December 1983. Comrade Huang Luobin presided over the meeting. The plenary session elected the chairman, vice chairmen, and Standing Committee members of the Advisory Committee. Huang Luobin was elected chairman; Chen Xu and Xiao Jianguang were elected vice chairmen.

Namelist of Chairman, Vice Chairmen, and Standing Committee Members of the Gansu Provincial CPC Advisory Committee

Chairman: Huang Luobin [7806 5012 2430].

Vice Chairmen: Chen Xu [7115 3563] and Xiao Jianguang [5135 0494 0342].

Members of the Standing Committee: Gao Jinchun [7559 6930 4783], Wang Zhibang [3769 3112 6721], Li Shenghua [2621 3932 5478], Li Zhengting [2621 2973 1694], Liu Zexi [0491 3419 6007], Mu Shengzhong [1970 3932 1813], and Wu Song [0702 2646].

Discipline Committee Leadership

HK120833 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 83 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee Holds Its First Session; Wang Zhanchang Elected Secretary"]

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee held its first plenary session on the afternoon of 18 December 1983. Comrade Wang Zhanchang presided over the meeting. The plenary session elected the secretary, deputy secretaries, and members of the Standing Committee. Wang Zhanchang was elected secretary. Feng Zhifang, Dou Chang, and Zhu Yuxian were elected deputy secretaries.

Namelist of Secretary, Deputy Secretaries, and Members of the Standing Committee of the Gansu Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee

Secretary: Wang Zhanchang [3769 0594 2490].

Deputy Secretaries: Feng Zhifang [7458 1807 5364], Dou Chang [4535 2490], and Zhu Yuxian [2612 3022 6343].

Members of the Standing Committee: Li Ying [2621 5391], Zhang Ruisheng [1728 3843 3932], Zhou Shaoquan [0719 4801 0356], Kang Yaozu [1660 5069 4371], and Guo Xiaoyi [6753 2400 0308].

LI XUEZHI ADDRESSES NINGXIA DEMOCRATIC FIGURES

HK130327 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Summary] The Ningxia Regional CPC Committee held a tea party for responsible persons of democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce in Yinchuan on 12 January. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Li Xuezhi and Deputy Secretaries Hao Tingzao and Shen Xiaozeng attended the party.

Li Xuezhong made a speech in which he thanked the democratic figures for putting forward many good opinions and suggestions in the past. He continued: "We should bring into further play the role of the democratic parties in socialist modernization. This is the second year in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization as proposed by the 12th party congress. We are faced with heavy tasks. The second plenary session issued a decision on party rectification and also raised the question of strengthening ideological and political work and eliminating spiritual pollution. All these are major issues related to the destiny and future of the party and state. The regional CPC Committee should more frequently invite our nonparty friends to give their views and discuss the issues."

MA WENRUI AT SHAANXI RECTIFICATION REPORT MEETING

HK180226 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] On 13 January, the provincial CPC Committee Office for Party Rectification continued its report meeting to listen to reports of the province's political and legal division, agricultural and forestry division, party-masses division, science and educational division, propaganda division, and national defense division on the work of party rectification. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Xipu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and head of the provincial CPC Committee Office for Party Rectification; and Qiao Mingfu, head of the Shaanxi liaison team of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, spoke after listening to the reports.

They stressed: We must conscientiously study the documents, insist on making corrections while rectifying, and promote in-depth development in the study of party rectification documents. They pointed out: Organizations directly under the provincial authorities have been carrying out party rectification for about 1 month. Their study is serious and their methods are feasible. They have made achievements to varying degrees. However, we must not overestimate our party rectification work over the previous period. Viewing the organizations directly under the provincial authorities as a whole, development is uneven. Only a few organizations have studied well or relatively well. Most of the units pay attention to the practice of making corrections while rectifying only after studying party rectification documents. And a new situation has not yet been completely created. Party rectification work has not yet begun in some units.

In connection with the party rectification situation over the previous period, they put forward four specific demands:

First, the study of party rectification documents must by no means be done superficially. Some units and people reported that leading party member cadres did not study as soundly as ordinary party members did, half-day study was not as sound as concentrated rotational training, and operational departments did not study as soundly as the party and government organizations did. This situation merits our attention. The CPC Central Committee demands that all party members actively take part in party rectification without exception, but the focal point remains the leading groups and leading cadres. Therefore, the leading groups and leading cadres must first study party rectification documents well and do well their own party rectification. Otherwise, they will be unable to take the initiative in party rectification, nor will they be able to lead the party rectification work. Once the Spring Festival has passed, some units will enter the second stage of the work. In order to ensure that the party rectification work will not be done superficially, and the study of party rectification documents will not be done superficially, units must not enter the second stage too hastily. Those units which have to enter the second stage must apply for approval before the end of the study stage. Their study results will be checked and accepted by their division's guiding teams for party rectification.

The standards of acceptance are: Whether the party members who have taken part in party rectification have conscientiously studied the stipulated party rectification documents; whether they have really understood and grasped the significance, aim, basic principle, basic tasks, basic policy, and basic method of party rectification; and whether they have listed the important issues which their own units must solve in party rectification; and in particular, whether they know fairly well the main problems which exist among the leading groups; whether they have carried out probing work and understood on the whole the situation regarding the people of three categories and the party members who have committed mistakes; and whether they have made practical corrections while rectifying.

Second, they must resolutely implement the principle of making corrections while rectifying. At present, only a few units have started to grasp this issue. Most of them still only have plans. They have seldom taken action, or haven't yet taken action. Some units do not even understand the problems on which they have to make corrections while rectifying. They also do not clearly state and firmly grasp the matters which are of most concern to the masses and are of a strong universal education nature. Though there are obvious cases of some people taking advantage of their offices for personal gain, which have been repeatedly reported by the masses, the leadership is excessively cautious and timid, full of worries, and dares not take action. At present, most of the masses regard whether they can make corrections while rectifying as a chief indicator of successfully carrying out party rectification. We must regard the typical cases which are of most concern to the masses and produce a great impact as the breakthrough point, and make corrections while rectifying. Thus, we can gain and strengthen the people's confidence in party rectification through practical action. In order to do well in the practice of making corrections while rectifying, we must first see things precisely; second, we must do the work with determination; and third, we must take effective measures and grasp the work from beginning to end.

Third, we must firmly grasp and manage to do the work of weeding out the people of three categories. In the first stage of party rectification, we must do well in probing the people of three categories. At least we must know clearly who, in which units, made rather serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution. We must by no means delay this work. If we do not investigate this clearly now, we will encounter difficulties when we are in the stage of handling cases. In order to strengthen our leadership over the work, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to establish teams within the provincial CPC Committee's Office for Party Rectification for checking the people of three categories. All divisions, offices, and bureaus must also establish teams for checking the people of three categories.

Fourth, we must resolutely strengthen our leadership over the party rectification work. Whether we can create a situation in party rectification work depends on the mental attitude of the leading cadres, that is, whether they are bold in grasping, managing, and taking responsibility for the work. If the leadership fails to have a vigorous attitude, it will be difficult for the leadership to dispel the worries of the masses. The present problem is that though many units have set up two leading groups, the comrades who are responsible for the party rectification work, particularly the chief responsible comrades, usually do not go all-out in grasping the work. Some of them still think a lot about their ordinary work, and have not yet concentrated their efforts on the party rectification work. We have to emphasize there that all units must establish two leading groups. The one responsible for the party rectification work must concentrate its efforts on the work, and really take up its responsibility. The other one, which is responsible for economic work as well as other work, must actively take part in the study of party rectification documents and other party rectification activities, just like other party members.

They must do well in both party rectification and economic work, such as industry, agriculture, communications and transportation, and so forth, so as to achieve the goal of struggle put forward by the 12th CPC Congress.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI VISITS CHANGAN COUNTY BRIGADE

HK171120 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday, provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui once again visited cadres and commune members in Shengli brigade, Huangpu Commune, Changan County. He encouraged them to make great efforts in developing diversified undertakings as well as satisfactorily carrying out grain production.

When Ma Wenrui visited the brigade on 21 January 1982, quite a few commune members did not even have white flour for making dumplings for the Spring Festival and were concerned about a shortage of food in the next spring. Ma Wenrui required the brigade to first reorganize and strengthen its leading group and then to implement the responsibility system. In only 2 years there have been great changes in Shengli brigade. There have been bumper harvests of grain and food has greatly increased.

Comrade Ma Wenrui was very pleased with the change in Shengli brigade. However, he pointed out: This is only an initial change. The brigade should make progress in an even bigger stride. He told the cadres and commune members in the brigade that they have not developed enough sideline undertakings. He said in the future they must make great efforts to develop diversified undertakings, particularly family sideline undertakings, as well as satisfactorily carrying out grain production.

LANZHOU PLA REPORTS RECTIFICATION BEGINS

HK180243 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 84 p 1

[Report by Deng Guotian: "Lanzhou PLA Units Headquarters CPC Committee Makes a Good Beginning of Party Rectification by Resolutely Solving Some Major Problems of Great Impact Among the Masses of the People"]

[Text] Ever since the very beginning of party rectification, the Lanzhou PLA Headquarters CPC Committee has made up its mind to solve a few major problems having a great impact among the masses of the people as a new step in its work of correcting party work style while carrying out party rectification.

Since the beginning of the party rectification last December, the committee has held three meetings to specially study the problems related to the work of correcting party members' work style while carrying out party rectification in order to resolutely put an end to unhealthy trends. The problem related to housing allocation has been a knotty and long-standing problem in the offices of the headquarters, over which the masses of people have voiced many complaints. The committee adopted measures to force those who have occupied more housing than stipulated to return their excessive housing, but there were still eight families which refused to do so. These families were called by masses of people "diehard families." After the beginning of the party rectification, the party committee sent people to talk with the members of those families who worked in the offices. Those sent explained the relevant policies and regulations to them, repeatedly tried to persuade them, and thus quickly made them move out of the excessive housing that they had occupied for a long time.

Not long ago, the management department of the headquarters committed some unhealthy practices in selecting people to be drivers and this selected some wrong persons to be drivers. This had a bad impact on the masses of people.

When the party committee discovered this problem, it came to the opinion that because this problem cropped up in the period of party rectification, it was very serious and must be seriously handled. The principle leading comrades of the party committee quickly made an investigation of the case without any apprehension of offending people and then held a committee meeting, in which it decided The 11 drivers selected on personal recommendations and without authorization will be dismissed and returned to the posts they came from. A circular will be issued to criticize the staff members in the management department who had violated the regulations concerning the selection of drivers. The relevant organizations will be ordered to make a further investigation and then write reports on the problem and punish the offenders according to their cases. The cadres and fighters in the offices all expressed their satisfaction with the satisfactory and prompt solution of this problem and regarded this as a good beginning in restoring the party's fine tradition and rectifying the unhealthy trend.

In order to further heighten people's confidence in party rectification, the party committee decided to set up a perfect system related to the management and use of vehicles and other public property, thoroughly solved the remnant problems related to housing, and called on the leading cadres at all levels to set examples by their own actions in rectifying party work style.

WANG ENMAO ADDRESSES XINJIANG RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK121018 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpts] This morning, the regional CPC Committee held a party rectification mobilization meeting of the organs directly under the regional authorities, calling on all party members and all leading cadres of the party to take part in party rectification conscientiously, actively, earnestly, and enthusiastically in accordance with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee, to strive for a fundamental improvement in party work style, and to build our party into a strong core of leadership of the socialist modernization drive. Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, presided over and spoke at the mobilization meeting. Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a mobilization report. (Zhao Jianming), leader of the liaison group sent to Xinjiang by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, also spoke at the mobilization meeting.

Ismail Amat said: The first group of units in our region has started carrying out party rectification. The other units are also organizing party members in studying the documents on party rectification and are making good preparations. The tasks of the current party rectification are as follows: seek unity of thinking, rectify work style, strengthen discipline, and purify the organizations. The focal point of our work is to solve impurity in ideology, work style, and organization. They are the same throughout the country and in Xinjiang.

After enumerating the specific manifestations of impurity in ideology, work style, and organization in the regional party organizations, he pointed out. Solving these problems is aimed at building our party into a strong core of leadership of the socialist modernization drive, ensuring implementation of the line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the realization of the strategic objective for economic construction put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, and building our country into a strong modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

In his report, Ismail Amat dealt with the steps and methods of party rectification in light of the actual situations in Xinjiang. He said: Party rectification in our region can generally be divided into four steps: 1) study the documents on party rectification; 2) measure ourselves by the party Constitution and standards and conduct criticism and self-criticism; 3) take disciplinary actions within the party against erring party members and register party membership; 4) carry out inspection before approving the completion of party rectification and consolidate and develop the achievements attained in party rectification.

He pointed out: In the current party rectification, it is necessary to step up ideological education and to persist in following the mass line from beginning to end. It is also necessary, in accordance with the principle of simultaneous consolidation and rectification, to solve in good time some problems which should and can be solved. The focal point to the simultaneous consolidation and rectification should be placed on the rectification of work style. 1) It is necessary to rectify the unhealthy practices of seeking personal gains by taking advantage of one's functions and powers. 2) It is necessary to rectify the bureaucratic style of being irresponsible to the party and the people so that the masses inside and outside the party perceive the actual results of party rectification.

In his speech, he stressed: It is necessary to strengthen leadership over party rectification. The party rectification of the leading bodies at the autonomous regional level should be conducted under the direct leadership of the regional CPC Committee. In order to share out the work with individual responsibility and to facilitate specific guidance, the regional CPC Committee has decided to divide the organs at the autonomous regional level into six big departments, namely, the party and masses, propaganda, politics and law, economy, united front work, and the production and construction corps. They will set up administrative bodies for party rectification to guide and help the relevant units in their party rectification. In the course of party rectification, the various units should set up two leading bodies under the unified leadership of the CPC committees and leading party groups. One will concentrate on party rectification and the other on economic and other work. In this way, neither party rectification nor economic and other work will suffer.

In his speech, Comrade (Zhao Jianming) said: The principal tasks of the liaison group sent to Xinjiang by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification include, among other things, understanding the situation in party rectification, listening to views from various quarters, reporting them in good time to the regional CPC Committee and the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, making suggestions, and making great efforts to play a role of support, supervision, inspection, and liaison in the party rectification of the region.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Enmao stressed. Doing a good job of party rectification in the first group of organs directly under the regional authorities is of great significance to the party rectification of the whole region. In order to carry out party rectification satisfactorily in organs directly under the regional authorities, it is first necessary to study well the documents on party rectification.

He said: The purpose of studying well the documents on party rectification is to heighten our consciousness and reach a common understanding. At the stage of studying the documents, every party member should review his ideas, words, and deeds since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, analyze them, and see which of them conform to the line, principles, and policies laid down since the third plenary session and are correct and which of them do not conform to the party's line, principles, and policies and are erroneous. If they do not conform to the party's line, principles, and policies and are erroneous, the person concerned should make earnest self-criticism for them.

Every party member should also review his performance during the Cultural Revolution and see whether it was good, basically good, or erroneous. All comrades should conscientiously sum up their experiences and lessons.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Party rectification is a major event of the whole party. It is the focal point of our work at the moment. The party organizations at various levels should pay close attention to this major event and fulfill this work satisfactorily. But we should not neglect other tasks. We should strive to carry out party rectification and economic and other work simultaneously. We should promote national unity through party rectification and further consolidate and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity so that the whole party, the cadres of all nationalities, and the masses of people rally more closely around the CPC Central Committee, implement more satisfactorily the line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as well as the series of instructions by the CPC Central Committee on the work in Xinjiang, step up economic construction, and attain greater achievements in the great cause of developing and building Xinjiang.

XINJIANG ISSUES FAMILY PLANNING WORK CIRCULAR

HK140404 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Not long ago, the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee and the regional Family Planning Committee issued a circular calling on paying close attention to the publicity work of family planning before the spring planting in 1984.

The circular asked leaders to personally participate in the work. All prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, counties, and communes should organize propaganda teams and send them to the rural and pastoral areas and industrial and mining enterprises to publicize family planning so that the masses can genuinely understand that family planning is one of our basic national policies and that it is an important issue on which hinges the success or failure of our four modernizations.

The circular pointed out: Numerous facts show that it is an effective method to explain family planning by using one's own experience as an example and by comparing oneself with the advanced. All counties, communes, production brigades, production teams, and households must compare themselves with the advanced units. All counties must concentrate their efforts in setting up an exemplary commune which has done well in comparing itself with the advanced and use this method to improve the people's understanding of family planning. Only in this way can we lead the masses to consciously practice family planning.

The circular said: According to the resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress on the need for minority nationalities to practice family planning, it is necessary to pay close attention to publicity and education work of family planning among minority nationalities. We must help the minority nationalities to understand that family planning is not merely for the purpose of reducing the population but is also for the purpose of developing the population in a planned manner and for improving the quality of our population. In our publicity work we must give full play to the role of minority nationality cadres, party members, intellectuals, and medical workers at all levels and mobilize the forces of all fields to do this work well. At present, trade unions, women's associations, the CYL, and other mass organizations must make concerted efforts to publicize family planning work. We must pay attention to the training of minority nationality family planning propagandists and also do a good job among people who believe in religion. The circular finally called on all localities to conscientiously publicize birth control and contraceptive measures and link publicity work with birth control measures.

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